Beaver Gen'l James A. Mch 13

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TAFT WARMLY GREETED BY CROWDS IN ALTOONA

President Guest of Honor at War Governors Celebration.

GREAT STREET PARADE

Reviewed by Taft, Governor Tener, Senator Penrose and Other Dignitaries—Bellefonte Soldiers and Elks in Line of March.

If anybody had doubted the popularity of President Taft he would have had ample opportunity to learn of his mistake had he been in Altoona yesterday, for the President was accorded a tremendous ovation on his appearance there to attend the Semi Centennial Anniversary of the Loyal War Governors Conference. The big, hearty demonstration in honor of President Taft was a fitting opening for the second day's celebration. Altoona was thronged with thousands upon thousands of visitors and a mighty assemblage was massed at the station when President Taft arrived from New York.

Rainy weather on Monday and Tuesday undoubtedly kept many thousands of persons at home who had planned visiting Altoona, and yet as one viewed the thronged streets it seemed as if the city could not possibly have accommodated a larger crowd. The wet weather resulted in some uncertainty as to the line-up for the big parade scheduled for yesterday morning, but it turned out that the weather was not unfavorable the big street demonstration was carried out as originally planned. In the imposing pageant were Civil war veterans, Pennsylvania National Guardsmen, United States Army Artillery men, with their own band, from Fort DuPont, Delaware; hundreds upon hundreds of Altoona school children and a countless array of civic floats telling the story of Altoona's part in industrial affairs and aptly portraying the importance of the city as a business center. Heading the big parade was the United States Marine Band, from Washington, D. C., while bands from a dozen or more nearby towns were assigned to other positions. The National Guardsmen included Company L, Twelfth Regiment, from Bellefonte, under command of Captain W. H. Brown and Lieutenants Taylor and Blackford.

The big parade was the culmination of weeks of planning and its completeness scored a "hit" all along the line of march. Reviewing the pageant were President Taft, Governor Tener, United States Senator Penrose and many other national and State dignitaries. Appropriate to the significance of the celebration was the presence of members or descendents of the families of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; of Governor Francies H. Pierpont, of West Virginia, and of the Governors of Maryland and Deleware and several other States. The representatives of the Governor Curtin family included Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shugert and Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin, of Bellefonte; H. Laird Curtin, of Curtin, and Mrs. Gilbert McIlvaine, of Downingtown.

Wednesday afternoon's chief event was the commemorative exercises in a mammoth tent. The tent was filled to overflowing when the Semi-Centennial Symphony Orchestra struck up with "Hail to the Chief," which announced the arrival there of President Taft. As a tribute to the President the many thousands present stood until he had seated himself upon the speakers' platform. Governor Tener presented President Taft to the big assemblage. The President's speech was brief but especially happy and was well received. Immediately following his speech the President returned to his home in Beverly. The oration of the day was by Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of State College. It was one dwelling upon President Lincoln and the Altoona conference. Dr. Sparks was warmly welcomed and his address was especially well received.

The exhibit of old relics of Governor Curtin, which were in charge of a delegation of the Bellefonte Lodge of Elks, attracted attention everywhere. The exhibit was one of the most interesting features of the day.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS SHARE IN RECORD CROPS

Reports From All Sections Tell of Wonderful Yield.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING

Harvest Was One of Best in Many Years and Contributes to General Prosperity of People—Recent Rains Helping Late Corn Crop.

Centre County farmers are rejoicing over the fact that the crops this year are among the greatest ever harvested. The yield in this county is in keeping with the remarkable crop reports of the country.

Some farmers report having the best crop in ten years, the harvest showing results far beyond expectations.

The recent rains are greatly helping the late corn and many fields which four or five weeks seemed to be hopeless now promise a fairly good crop.

Potatoes are plentiful and of good size and quality.

Extend Civil Service.

It has been virtually decided that President Taft, in the near future, will issue an executive order placing all fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. This order relieing 36,038 postmasters from the uncertainty of political appointment, will be one of the most comprehensive and far reaching, as affecting the civil service, ever issued. That the president intended to take this step became known on Monday after a delegation of postmasters, returning from the annual convention of the association at Richmond, Va., had been received at the White House.

Hospital Notes.

Operation—Calvin R. Beatty, Greenville, Pa., student at State College.

Admitted for treatment—Ruth Behers, Buffalo Run; Earl Kennedy, aged 4, Altoona.

Discharged—Mrs. Elizabeth Derstine, Miss Clara Solt, Bellefonte.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Bicketts, a son.

"HONESTLY, WHAT ARE YOU RUNNING FOR, THE PRESIDENCY OR FOR REVENGE?"

—From the New York Herald.

"STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN."

Governor Wilson says that if elected President he will rip out the tariff and establish free trade. He is an avowed enemy of protection. Not being in business of any kind, not having a dollar invested anywhere, he has nothing at stake. Not being a wage earner dependent upon a weekly salary the rise or fall of American wages means nothing to him. He can afford to take a chance. Can you? During his entire life he has been far removed from the atmosphere of the working man's home and its needs. To his way of thinking, if working men in Europe can get along on a few cents a day, why then should not the working men in this country do the same?

This is Governor Wilson's platform. He is a free trader, from start to finish, and he makes no secret of the fact that if he is placed in authority protection will become a thing of the past. As we have said, Governor Wilson is for free trade because he represents no business of any kind. In Philadelphia there is a Democratic Congressman, one Michael Donohoe by name, who was two years ago elected from the great industrial section situated in the northeastern part of the city. In Congressman Donohoe's home district are countless mills and factories, manned by thousands of sturdy, industrious, intelligent working men. Within the last three days Mr. Donohoe has publicly declared himself on the question of free trade. Living in an industrial community, where the workingmen receive the American, and not the foreign, scale of wages, Mr. Donohoe appreciates the value of protection. Forced into a position where he was compelled to make known his views, this is what Congressman Donohoe, a Democrat, said:

"I am not a free trader. I believe in a tariff that will cover at least the difference between wages here and in other countries."

Exactly. How refreshing this confession from a Democratic Congressman that there is a difference between the wages paid to American workingmen and those in foreign countries. How enlightening this admission from one of the leading Democrats in Congress that the tariff is absolutely necessary to "cover at least the difference between wages here and in other countries." And at the same time Congressman Donohoe is advocating the election of Governor Wilson, the free trader, for President.

One naturally wonders why Mr. Donohoe while supporting a free trade candidate for President publicly declares for a tariff which will protect wages in this country. The reason is quite simple. Mr. Donohoe lives in a district where he knows that free trade would cause a reduction in wages to thousands of working men. What is more to the point, Mr. Donohoe knows that these working men know it. He is a candidate for re-election to Congress and without the votes of these working men he will be defeated.

Governor Wilson and Congressman Donohoe belong to the same party. The attitude of Congressman Donohoe is no different from that of many other Democratic Congressmen from industrial communities who talked free trade until face to face with the necessity of voting for free trade or for protection. They were for free trade so long as it applied only to [illegible] other than their own. When their home districts were [illegible] first to cry out in protest. So it is with Congressman Donohoe in this instance. If free trade were the best thing for the working men in his district isn't it only reasonable to believe that Congressman Donohoe would be shouting from the house tops against the tariff? Especially since the Democratic platform and the Democratic nominee for President are committed to free trade, Mr. Donohoe would naturally adopt free trade as his slogan were it not that he knows it would affront the intelligence of the working men in his home district.

But Congressman Donohoe said something more, something equally significant. Listen to this statement by Mr Donohoe:

"I favor a tariff board that will give us accurate and impartial information."

A few short weeks ago the Democrats in Congress jammed through what they called a tariff revision bill. It was accorded about as much careful thought as would be given by a crowd of good fellows to the preparation of an after-theatre rarebit. When it reached President Taft the revision bill had all the appearance of a crazy quilt, and a very poor one at that. The President promptly and wisely vetoed it. And in so doing President Taft struck home by declaring that the revision had been made without regard for accurate and impartial information from a tariff board. Democrats in Congress voted for the revision bill because they knew President Taft would veto it, although many of them were white with fear lest he sign it and allow them to shoulder the responsibility. Their only object in voting for the bill was to manufacture campaign material. Now we have the interesting statement by Congressman Donohoe that the tariff should be revised only along the identical lines advocated by Mr. Taft, a Republican President.

Governor Wilson has demonstrated that he is a sly campaign orator. He is as slick with his tongue as the shell game artist at the county fair. The man who was against Bryan, then for Bryan and who now admits he has $1000 of Bryan's money in his pocket for campaign expenses, is telling the American farmer and working man that the tariff has been the curse of this country and that free trade is the patent medicine that will cure all evils. If Governor Wilson, who represents nothing, is right why is Congressman Donohoe, who does represent something, and that something a big, busy industrial district, openly advocating a protective tariff?

Governor Wilson would not dare to advocate free trade were the country in the midst of hard times. The amazing thing about it is his effrontery in advocating a policy which would destroy the era of wonderful prosperity into which we are now entering. With a vanity that is equalled only by that of another pretender to the throne, Governor Wilson repeatedly alludes to the fact that he is his party's leader and that all should follow him. The American working man and the American business man who may be undecided as to the wisdom of following Wilson or voting for Taft in November will find a mighty sound bit of advice on the sign boards at pretty nearly any railroad crossing. "Stop, look and listen" is the warning on the railroad crossing sign board. Applied to the present campaign that would read, "Why should any fellow with a good job vote to get rid of it?"

In some sections the tactics of the opponents of protection have gone to such extremes as to appear ridiculous. A handful of women in New York a few days ago paraded up and down the street shouting for Wilson and free trade. They carried with them a few garments bearing placards showing the relative selling price here and in Europe. Now these women were well meaning. One or two were actresses who were in the scheme for self-advertising purposes, but the others were for the most part well meaning women who were carried away for the time by the hysteria of excitement. As we have noted, their placards showed the relative selling price of the garments here and abroad. What the placards did not show, and what the women possibly never for a moment thought about, was the difference in wages paid men and women for making those identical garments here and also abroad. The free trader is always willing to dwell on the one side of the story. He sidesteps when he is asked whether he would exchange American wages for foreign wages. Protection means American wages. Free trade means foreign wages. Take your choice. The opportunity will be before you on election day in November.

LONG LIST OF CASES COMES BEFORE COURT

Numerous Petty Criminal Suits Called for Trial This Week.

CIVIL LIST NEXT WEEK

District Attorney's Remark Results in Juror Being Withdrawn and Case Continued—Sheriff Lee Offers to Paint Jail Barn Free.

Court convened on Monday morning at ten o'clock. The grand jury being called and sworn and Issac S. Frain of Marion Township selected as foreman. After being charged by the Court as to its duties in passing upon bills of indictment and inspection of County buildings they retired to the Grand Jury room for deliberation.

The constables of the several boroughs and townships then made their quarterly report and the attention of the constables was called by the Court to their duties in relation to the public roads of the County under recent legislation and interpretation thereof by the appellate court including the so-called breaker.

The Treasurer of the County then offered for acknowledgement his deeds-poll for the several tracts of unseated lands sold by him to sundry persons for non-payment of taxes.

The forenoon was taken up in hearing motions and petitions as presented by the several members of the bar.

Comm. vs. Hyman Garfinkle, charged with receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen. Prosecutor John F. Devine. The defendant plead guilty and on motion of the District Attorney sentence was suspended upon the payment of the costs and restitution of the goods.

Comm. vs. Russell Schenck, indicted for betrayal. Prosecutrix Olive M. Quay. Defendant plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Comm. vs. D. W. Pleicher, F. A. Fields, J. J. Maggs and E. W. Smith, being an appeal from summary convictions before a Justice of the Peace under the Act of 1905 for trespassing upon the land of Burdine Butler. This action grows out of an examination of a line of Howard Borough crossing lands of the prosecutor and incident to the building of the railroad improvements in the vicinity of Howard. After hearing the evidence the Court reversed the conviction and discharged the defendants.

Comm. vs. Edward Breon, charged with betrayal; prosecutrix Cora Owens. Defendant waived the findings of the Grand Jury May 31st, 1912, and plead guilty and sentence was imposed.

Comm. vs Harry Toner, charged with forgery; prosecutor J. M. Robb. Defendant waived the finding of the Grand Jury July 19, 1912, and plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than ten years.

Comm. vs. Jacob Jackson, charged with larceny; prosecutor J. L. Marshall. Defendant waived the finding of the Grand Jury, August 7, 1912 and plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of not less than nine months nor more than three years.

Comm. vs. John E. Murray, charged with larceny; prosecutor J. L. Marshall. Defendant waived the finding of the Grand Jury Sept. 20, 1912, and sentence was suspended.

Comm. vs. George Holt, charged with betrayal; prosecutrix Mabel M. Barner. Defendant waived the finding of the Grand Jury Aug. 15, 1912, and the usual sentence was imposed.

Comm. vs. Frank Viard, charged with larceny; prosecutor William S. Reese. Prosecutor filed request for nol. pros. September 21, 1912.

Comm. vs. Jacob Smith, charged with betrayal; prosecutrix Fietta Orndorf. The defendant was discharged on the two-term rule, the prosecutrix having been twice subpoenaed to court and not appearing.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Comm. vs. Edith Ingram, charged with pointing gun and shooting. Prosecutrix Marcella Beals; bill ignored and prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Comm. vs. Marcella Beals, Esther Chandler, Estella Wellers, and Esther Boyer, charged with trespass and malicious mischief; prosecutrix Edith Ingram. Bill ignored and prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Comm. vs. Oscar Walker, charged with betrayal; prosecutrix Ida Confer. Defendant plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Comm. vs. Calvin Coble, charged with assault and battery; prosecutor Edward

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HOW JUVENILE COURT HELPS BOYS TO REFORM

Aims to Lift Up and Encourage, Not Punish and Discourage.

HOW TWO BOYS FARED

W. L. Blundell and Samuel Halderman Sent to Glen Mills School, Where They Will Have Chance to Grow up and Become Useful Men.

Up in a room in the Court House on Friday afternoon of last week there was enacted a little scene so sad as to touch the hearts of the few persons who happened to be present. One might record it by briefly announcing that so and so was before Judge Orvis charged with larceny and was sentenced to Glen Mills. Such an announcement would be a statement of fact, but it would tell but one side of a story that goes home wherever there are boys and girls.

It was a session of Juvenile Court—the court which disposes of cases where children have fallen by the wayside, have been arrested and are called for sentence. When a boy or a girl, of say 12 or 14 years, is arrested, there is not likely to be any money for a lawyer to look after the defense. The average child under arrest is naturally bewildered and unable to clearly state the facts. It was to get down to the facts, the facts in favor of the child as well as against the child, that inspired the Juvenile Court. To use a phrase of the street, the Juvenile Court helps the child to get a square deal.

For the Juvenile Court here there is a Probation Officer, who is Rev. Dr. Ambrose M. Schmidt. He is present when children under arrest are brought before Judge Orvis. He has first talked with the youthful offender. His inquiry goes further than questions regarding the crime itself. He learns who the child is, who the parents are, what the child's home environments have been and whether the offense is the first misstep in life. All this information is secured for intelligent consideration by the Judge. The prosecution in the Juvenile Court is different from that in other courts. The District Attorney explains the case to the Judge, who before passing sentence confers with the Probation Officer. This consultation is to determine the best course to be pursued for the good of the child. The aim of the Juvenile Court is not to punish and discourage, but rather to discipline and encourage the youthful offender. Where it is revealed that the boy or girl is not hardened in crime and needs but proper training to start him or her on the right path extreme mercy is shown. If the circumstances will at all permit the child is not sent to a House of Refuge or the Glen Mills school, but is let go with the advice to lead a better life.

With Judge Orvis presiding, with District Attorney Fortney handling the prosecution, with Rev. Dr. Schmidt on hand to look after the interests of two youthful prisoners just brought in from jail, and with a dozen or more spectators seated about the room, a brief session of Juvenile Court was held on Friday, last. The young prisoners were two boys, William L. Blundell and Samuel Halderman. Both were aged about 14 years. Halderman's home is in Bellefonte. Young Blundell's home for the last two years has been wherever he happened to find himself when night came on. A precocious child, his knowledge of the world was that of a man of 40 years. His parents dead, a few relatives, only, left and these caring nothing for him, the boy was a wanderer, homeless and alone but apparently unmindful of his misfortune. He had slept in workshops, in barns and in prisons, and all were home to him. A sturdy lad, his eye clear and bright, his face one of the kind which lights up instantly when he is addressed, young Blundell presented a picture worth studying as he walked forward and faced Judge Orvis. Before that he had signed a plea of guilty to the charge of larceny. He fully understood the meaning of the word. As he signed he idly remarked that he might just as well sign as not. While Judge Orvis talked to him, telling him to try and lead a good life and grow up to be a useful man the boy listened respectfully but indifferently, as calm and self-composed as if he were conversing with another boy. Several times he interrupted the Judge, addressing questions to him or interjecting a comment on some point of evidence. The Judge was little by little unraveling the story of the boy's life. He was finding out how many times he had stolen things. The boy adroitly confined his statements to Penn-

(Continued on page 4)

How State's Counties Were Named.

Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg, recently read before the Dauphin County Historical Society a paper on "The Genealogy and Etymology of the Counties of Pennsylvania." It is pronounced one of the most interesting historical papers prepared in many years. The paper traces the names of the three original counties to the counties of England, and it is accompanied by a series of thirteen maps in colors to illustrate the text.

The paper follows:

On January 11, 1912, before this society, the second of a series of papers upon genealogy and etymology of the counties of Pennsylvania was read. In continuance thereof No. 3 is presented in the hope that the maps may interest you and also afford you some of the pleasure it has given to graphically observe a raison d'etre for their creation and their names. Not a few problems present themselves to determine the actual boundaries of the counties and exactly where they would be on a map. These sketches are made from such sources as were available within the scope of a paper of this evanescent character.

To draw a genealogical tree, giving names at relative distances in circles or branches from a common center or trunk by the dates of charters or acts of Assembly, is comparatively an easy task; but to fix them on a map as they knit themselves into a netted mesh of lines formed by mountain or river in sinuous curves makes a pattern as intricate as a lady's lace shawl. The names indicate here and there local appellations bestowed for affectionate memories, popular regard or suggestive sentimental ideas (Chart A) –

Historio-geographical, as Bucks (December 4, 1682).

Ideal or poetic significance, as Philadelphia (July 11, 1681).

Military favorites, as Washington (March 28, 1781).

Political leaders, as Franklin (September 9, 1784).

Aboriginal origin, as Allegheny (September 24, 1788.

Faunal origin, as Beaver (March 12, 1800).

Physico-geographical, as Centre (February 13, 1800).

Historical significance, as Fulton (April 19, 1850.

The seniority of counties is due to their respective progenitors and in some degree have had their names fixed long before birth, in order to be attractive to prospective settlers.

The linguistic efforts of our ancestry, not all being scholars, with the gutturals of aboriginal dialect; tongue and utterances left most surprising combinations of letters and syllables natural; phonetics was used by those pioneers; scientific phonography was not even known to officials, who left all spelling to their clerks; so orthography went wild and obeyed no rules, only comparatively familiar sounds, which appealed to the uncultivated ear of the energetic frontiers-man or vigorous young man on a surveying corps.

If we were to hear the Indian pronounce names familiar to us in print we could hardly realize that they were identical. A recent government publication, not intending to emphasize this fact, compiled to designate for official use some of the American Indian proper names, often has a half-column of synonyms, so that one can scarcely recognize at the foot of the paragraph that the nomenclature is the same as prefaced at the head of the article: e. g., the name of our beautiful Susquehanna river is illustrative of this inflective variation and consequent original orthography, due to whether the pioneer was of French or English immigration, namely (Chart B)

Sas-wi-han-ang, French adventurers.

Sas-que-sa-han-ocks, English adventurers.

Sas-qui-sa-han-oughes, Irish adventurers.

Ses-qui-han-ow-es, English adventurers.

Sus-ca-han-ha-es, English adventurers.

Sus-qua-han-na, English adventurers.

Sus-que-han-nah, French adventurers.

Sus-que-han-na, A. D. 1912.

This was the name of a mighty river, whose course, topography and geology made it notable in many ways by whoever has seen it or encountered it as an obstacle to progress, so that it had a fairly settled name, compared to the smaller creeks and runs as features of the landscape; besides, to get a fixed name required that it be very carefully written, copied, then afterward became printed, and its syllabation approved in references to it.

Paxton Church was called after Paxton House in Berwickshire, north of the Tweed, the only English shire or county so situated—it was near (two miles of) Allanton, the village where a Colonel Parson John Elder was born and reared. It was not a corrupted Indian name, but pure English.

Two of the sons of Squire Paxton, of Paxton House, near Allanton, came over with Penn, settling in Germantown, and were influential in having this end of Lancaster county, after 1729, named "The Paxton townships of Lancaster county," so the Indian name "Peshtank" became "Paxton," because in some documents it sounded easier to the Scottish settler's ear and much more euphonious than the rough "ank" of the American Indian vernacular.

The local spelling of Paxton creek is a case in point respecting some adaptations. The earliest papers of Paxton Church spell Paxton, to my personal knowledge. The word Paxtang, while used in some documents respecting this immediate neighborhood, was clearly an illiterate and careless nomenclature for the closely related names of Peshtank and Paxton as pronounced by the brogue of the pioneer who lived near to them; following the Indian name through Pesh-tank. Pish-tank to Paxton is easy—Paxtang is a French corruption of Peshtank (see memoires of Sieur Samuel Champlain).

It might be noticed here that the interpolation of "ang" instead of the Indian "ank" is due to French accounts of travel and adventure; although they need not necessarily follow exactly the lines of political possessions because all commercial relations depend upon the conditions of war or peace for any friendly intercourse. The English "French and Indian War" of 1755 embroiled this part of the State of Pennsylvania, but no French allied Indians succeeded in gaining a permanent foothold on the eastern shores of the Susquehanna river, due to Forts Loudon (Carlisle), and Cumberland, on the Potomac river, therefore the name, "Pantang Church," is a misnomer. The creek is really Pesht (sluggish) ank (water) used to this day by all Eastern and Northern Indians, even Esquimaux.

Whether the etymology of this word came from ancient Egypt or not, it is certain "ank" stands for universal or water in ancient Egyptian hyroglyphics.

It is likely this varying of the aboriginal names becomes the reason why the hills and rills that form the county boundaries are now so hard to identify.

For example, today we find, during the late Civil War, scenes of historical conflicts are called by the contending forces by different names for the same battlefield, Antietam being equivalent to Sharpsburg of the Southerners.

This paper it shall be my endeavor to illustrate with thirteen maps of provincial Pennsylvania previous to and until the Declaration of Independence promulgated against Great Britain.

These thirteen counties, and others as we go along it, will be shown when they were born, why they grew, how they grew and why they were named after English shires.

This district that was given Penn through the charter of Charles II, was by no means unknown to Sir William Penn, because he was one of the receivers of the Jersey companies who were exploiting their English colonization schemes between the two Dutch, Holland and Netherlands settlements, respectively, on the Hudson and Delaware rivers, supported by England from New York.

Miss Oakley's picture in the Governor's reception room in the Capitol shows Penn viewing "Oopplandt." The name "Oopplandt" being distasteful to him because his father fought the Hollanders, he at once, to gratify a friend in the ship Edward Pearson, changed the "Oopplandt" to Chester, his friend's home town, and of course, the whole district was soon spoken of as Chester; then Chesshire, and subsequently Chester county. Philadelphia was named in 1681, before Penn came, after the Greek city which embraced Christianity in the first century, and from its derivation was attractive to Penn in consonance with the doctrine of "The Friends" or Quakers. Thus we have the names of the first two counties and their origin, while the third, "Bucks," came from "Buckinghamshire," where Penn lived and where he is now buried in Stoke Pogis graveyard.

The very name was a reminder of how near home he was, though 3,000 miles away from it.

Penn's vivid imagination reading pictured a future England while yet to Old England he was most affectionately attached, but planned plans for his "Woods of Penn." What an empire! What a resourceful grant; he realized he had a veritable principality; practically equal to the Duke of York in New York; of which he was more absolutely the master of his province than even the Duke. What would he think of Pennsylvania today? An actuality of his wildest dreams and speculations—our fertile valleys, placid rivers, our "Portsmouth" of the American Navy, (wouldn't his old father, the Admiral, sit up and take notice to see the modern "Dreadnoughts" lying at League Island?), our teeming populations, our network of railroads, our coal, iron and oil productions with giant industries everywhere—a veritable "Keystone."

So, as time grew apace and his province rapidly developed, Penn's shrewd business and patriotism picked out names for the new administrative divisions that were necessary to make his immigrants feel at home by having accustomed names for neighboring counties. Look at the map of Old England and Wales, dot your fingers on Chester, Lancaster, Carlisle, Cumberland, York, etc, then look over the lists of Penn's early immigrants, and you will find they mostly came from those counties; so it fostered that great HOME feeling of the Anglo-Saxon; the colony was contented, industrious and consequently prospered.

The "angle" tribe was a kin to the Norse, a sea-farer and glad when his boat his "Homeward Bound!" The Saxon had his home—Castle—a fixed place to which he fled for safety or help and defended without challenge.

You see here an instructive "point applique" for the dominant Anglo-Saxon race of our period. How deeply we Greater Britons (of Sir Charles Dilke) are impelled to fulfill a destiny! Where will it end?

Our methods of association "for this that and the other" are an inheritance from Roman civilization, their character is however Anglo-Saxon.

Is the English speaking race expected to overcome the curse of the tower of Bable universal tongue? Overcome the world, and win it in Jesus Christ? Is its destiny a forerunner of that intense combat foretold by St. John—Armageddon? Our race is a veritable luxuriant growth of the tree of the Garden of Eden for good as well as evil, it is a sort of culmination of modern events that secures the privilege and office of the United States of America not to shrink from her share in this almighty plan made before time began.

Does she not hold in her hand as the virile exponent of our Anglo-Saxon (Germanic civilization—the spiritual as well as the material forces of the universe namely steam, electricity and dynamite, used by human beings?

May her judgement in their use never be put to confusion!

All the counties under the Provincial Government reflected the idealism of William Penn and his administration was that of a profound statesman, which he combined with his religious propaganda of supreme peacefulness; and was, however, never forgetful "to be diligent in business" and business then, as now, is judicious and successful speculation.

We all know when a real estate man lays out a town, if near New York, he has a Broadway and Fifth Avenue in his project; the county seats of Lancaster, York and (Carlisle) in Cumberland copied the Provincial Capital Philadelphia with a High street then; King, Queen, Prince and Duke, etc., streets Harrisburg on the other hand, copied the Capital City of the new United States of America – Philadelphia—in 1782; so we have our "Market, Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce and Pine; Arch, Race and Vine?"

The counties in many other States were called after the English counties but were not named for the domesticating purpose they originated. For [illegible] yet, proud of its Western [illegible] "The City of Homer," in contradistinction to the growing crowded area on Manhattan Island.

Our recent South European immigrants soon adopted the American home practice and tries to eliminate the tenement residence as soon as his means permit.

I will recite the list of counties discussed, their dates, why they were named and what gave rise to their existence:

Bucks (Buckinghamshire), Dec. 4, 1631.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1682.

Chester, December 7, 1682.

Lancaster, May 19, 1729.

York, August 19, 1749.

Cumberland, January 27, 1750.

Berks (Berkshire), March 11, 1752.

Northampton, March 11, 1752.

Bedford, March 9, 1771.

Northumberland, March 21, 1772.

Westmoreland, February 26, 1773.

These counties group themselves in north and south neighbors and in clusters east and west of the tributaries of the Thames in the south group. Penn and his successors continued this until 1776.

The irruption of Scotch Irish turbulent immigrants who came up the Elk creek or river from Chesapeake bay in the western territory of Chester county avoided Philadelphia and its peaceful propaganda, slayed bad Indians until the reputation of quiet Chester county was damaged, and Governor Gordon was besought in 1709 to stop the raids of Indians and retaliating murders by the Scotch people.

The following legend, founded upon the facts of 1709 and subsequently by the formation of the new county of Lancaster in 1729.

Donnelly's Gate.

by Hugh Hamilton, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

A legend of 200 years ago, May 18th, 1709, as to how "Paradise and Eden" townships, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, were gained through "Donnelly's Gate," then carelessly lost.

Governor Gordon (being a Scot), so permitted the venturesome trappers to grasp the Indian lands in the Pequa and Conestoga Valley, below Lancaster, Donnelly's Gate," a notch south of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it traverses the lower end of the county of Lancaster. Below "Bird-in-Hand" station was the place that these settlers first saw the arcadian scene that brought Mike Donnelly to contemplate the prospect when on a mission of revenge. In an impulsive moment I wrote these descriptive verses.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

SAVE "FRONT LINE"

Secretary Nuttall Makes Appeal to Sunday School Superintendents.

A list is given below of all Cradle Rolls and all Home Departments in the county so far as known.

If you have either of these departments in your school and your school is not on the list please report the fact to me, giving me the number of persons enrolled. If you do not have these departments in your school will you start one or both of them this month, and report to me? You can get information from your denominational publishing house.

This appeal is made because we will lose our "front line" position in the state organization and will lose our county banner unless we secure eight more Cradle Rolls and eight more Home Departments before Oct. 5th.

L. W. NUTTALL, Secretary.

Cradle Rolls reported in Centre County:

PHILIPSBURG

Presbyterian, Baptist, *Lutheran, Methodist, *Christian, United Brethren, *Salvation Army.

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG

*United Brethren.

SANDY RIDGE

*United Brethren, *Methodist.

SNOW SHOE

*Methodist, *Presbyterian.

MOSHANNON

*Presbyterian.

PORT MATILDA

Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist.

JULIAN

*United Brethren, *Methodist.

MARTHA

*Baptist.

UNIONVILLE

Methodist, *Presbyterian.

CURTIN

*United Evangelical.

MILESBURG

*Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian.

YARNELL

Presbyterian.

CHESTNUT GROVE

United Brethren.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

*United Brethren.

WINGATE

United Evangelical.

HOWARD

Reformed, *Methodist.

HUBLERSBURG

*Reformed.

BELLEFONTE

United Evangelical, Reformed, Methodist, *Presbyterian, Lutheran, United Brethren, *Salvation Army, *A. M. E.

PLEASANT GAP.

Methodist.

STORMSTOWN

Methodist, *Friends, *M. R. Gray's.

PARADISE.

United Brethren.

STATE COLLEGE.

*Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran

LEMONT

Presbyterian, United Evangelical.

BOALSBURG.

*Lutheran.

PINE HALL

Reformed.

BAILEYVILLE.

Presbyterian.

CENTRE HALL.

Presbyterian, Methodist, United Evangelical, *Reformed, Lutheran.

LOCUST GROVE

*United Evangelical.

SPRING MILLS

Reformed, Lutheran, *United Evangelical.

TUSSEYVILLE

Bethany United Evangelical, *United Evangelical.

REBERSBURG

Reformed, Lutheran.

AARONSBURG

Reformed, *Lutheran.

MADISONBURG

United Evangelical.

WOODWARD

*United Evangelical.

COBURN

*United Evangelical.

MILLHEIM

United Evangelical, *Lutheran.

NOTE:—All schools have Cradle Rolls and Home Departments, except those marked * which have no Home Department.

Warns Against "White Fly."

State Zoologist H. A. Surface is out with a warning against what is known as the "white fly," a Southern pest of predacious habits and large appetite. It appears to have gotten into Berks county, and the warning is issued because the pest becomes a nuisance, and a costly one at that, in greenhouses. It demands the careful attention of florists and greenhouse men, says the State Zoologist, and can be controlled by spraying. Just at this season of the year it is apt to be taken into greenhouses and to be the cause of heavy loss in winter.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach troubles. Teething Disorders and Descroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c Sample mailed FREE Address, Allen Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Pennsylvania R. R.

Personally-Conducted Excursions

TO

Niagara Falls

September 26
October 10, 1912.

$7.10 Round-Trip from Bellefonte

SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, running via the

Picturesque Susquehanna Valley Route

Tickets good going on Special Train and connecting trains, and good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

Tours to Thousand Islands, July 18 August 15 and 29; Maritime Provinces July 24; Montreal, July 31; Adirondacks July, 31; Muskoka Lakes, August 1; Quebec August 7; Yellowstone Park, August 10; Great Lakes, September 12.

The Main Thing About

FIRE INSURANCE

Is carrying a sufficient amount to really protect your property for after a fire one can only accept the result.

Better see to it that you are fully insured and in a company celebrated for prompt payment of losses; a good reliable company the only kind represented by us.

Also represent The Preferred Accident Insurance company of New York, which issues $5,000 Travel Policy at $12.00 per year.

Harry E. Fenlon

Temple Court - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

Real Estate Bought and Sold,
RENTS COLLECTED.

EDW. K. RHOADS

At his yard opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Station, sells only,
BEST QUALITIES

—(OF)—

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS

COALS

Also All Kinds of

Wood, Grain, Hay, Straw and Sand.

uperior Screenings for Lime Burning.
Builders and Plasterers' Sand.

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Bell 1312

Commercial 42.2

The Bellefonte

Ice Cream Cone Factory

is prepared to furnish at

Wholesale & Retail

Best Ice Cream Cones on the market.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

H. F. ALTERS, Mgr.,
High St. Bellefonte, Pa.

FAIR

AT

MILTON, PA.

October 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1912

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, East Bloomsburg, Mt. Carmel, Middleburg, and intermediate stations, October 1, 2, 3, and 4, inclusive, good returning until October 4.

The following regular trains will stop at Fair Ground October 2, 3, and 4.

Southward, Nos. 50, 12, and 32. Northward, Nos. 41, 61, and 4.

For time of regular trains consult time-tables.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

FREE An Imported Chamois Complexion Cloth.

To induce you to test the superior merits of

CLOVERINE TALCUM POWDER

Your local druggist will hold a SPECIAL SALE, offering you a regular *25 cent* Sifter Top can) at the reduced rate (for this sale only) of *19 CENTS*, and give each purchaser an ***Imported Chamois Complexion Cloth,*** worth 15 cents. Ask your druggist about it.

CLOVERINE TALCUM POWDER, is a refined powder for refined people, and has won the unanimous indorsement of mothers, nurses and physicians. Refreshing and sanitary for the nursery and toilet. Soothing and healing. Only the best materials used, and scientifically compounded. Delicately perfumed with sweet Clover Blossom. Ladies here is your opportunity to try it at reduced rate, besides receiving a liberal piece of Imported Chamois Complexion Cloth for your face. Manufactured only by

THE WILSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
TYRONE, PA.

Business Colleges Combine.

"The latter part of last week Prof. Frank Taylor, owner of that old and well known business school, the Pottsville Business College, completed negotiations with the Wallace Commercial School whereby that institution passes into the hands of Prof. Taylor, and is now merged into the Pottsville Business College. For the present the bookkeeping department will remain in the present location, the Baird building, corner Market and Second Streets, under the direction of Prof. Taylor, and Mr. Joseph Hart, instructor in stenotypy, while the shorthand, typewriting and English departments will be in the Thompson block, under the guidance of Prof. T. A. Lucas, teacher of shorthand and English, and Mr. Edgar Brown, instructor in touch typewriting. The combination does not change the name of the institution, but continues under that of Pottsville Business College, Taylor's School."

The foregoing is from the Pottsville "Republican." Professor Lucas, who is referred to in the article, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Lucas, of Howard. He is recognized as one of the most efficient instructors at the Pottsville Business College.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders Children.

Relieve feverishness, bad stomach teething disorders, move and regulate the bowels and are a pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 22 years, They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

for backache, rheumatism, kidney or bladder trouble, and urinary irregularities. Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results. Refuse substitutes.

For sale at C. M. Parrish, druggist.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for:

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 18. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BEAR SEASON OCT. 1.

Deer Season Opens November 15 and Continues to December 1

The schedule for the game season follows:

Bear—Unlimited. October 1 to January 1. Use of steel traps forbidden.

Blackbirds, all kinds, and Doves—Unlimited. September 1 to January 1.

Deer, male, with horns visible above the hair—One each season. November 15 to December 1.

English, Mongolian, Chinese and Ring-neck Pheasant—Ten in one day, twenty in one week and fifty in one season. November 1 to December 15.

Hare or Rabbit—Ten in one day. November 1 to December 15.

Hungarian Quail—Five in one day, twenty in one week and thirty in one season. October 15 to November 15.

Plover—Unlimited, July 15 to December 1.

Quail, commonly called Virginia Partridge—Ten in one day, forty in one week and seventy-five in one season. November 1 to December 15.

Raccoon—Unlimited. September 1 to January.

Ruffed Grouse, commonly called Pheasant—Five in one day, twenty in one week and fifty in one season. November 1 to December 15.

Shore Birds—Unlimited, September 1 to January 1.

Snipe, Jack or Wilson—Unlimited, September 1 to May 1.

Squirrel, Fox, Black and Gray—Six of the combined kinds in one day. November 1 to December 15.

Webfooted water fowl of all kinds—Unlimited. September 1 to April 10. Not to be shot at before sunrise.

Wild Turkeys—One in one day, two in one season. November 1 to December 15.

Woodcock—Ten in one day, twenty in one week and fifty in one season. October 1 to December 1.

Who Wrote the Doxology?

How many times you have heard the Doxology sung in your church? This song has been called the Universal Hymn. In our best moments all of us feel like giving praise to God as the giver of every good and perfect gift. A boy may forget this at times, but even a boy has this feeling in his best moments.

It might be of great interest to know where the Doxology come from and who wrote it, anyway. We ran across some interesting information about it not long since and we give it to you below.

The hymn was written by Thomas Ken, who was born in 1637 and died in 1711. He was a graduate from New College, Oxford. His step sister Anne, who was the wife of Isaac Walton, the gentle fisherman, a connection which brought Ken from his boyhood days, under the influence of this gentle and devout man.

Ken possessed among other talents, a wonderfully clear, sweet voice, and the most characteristic remainiscence of his university life is the mention made by Anthony Wood, that in the musical gathering of his time, "Thomas Ken, of New College, junior, would sometimes be among us and sing his part."

When he was twenty-five years old he was ordained, and some years later he was made prebentary of the cathedral at Winchester and chaplain to the bishop. It was during this time that he wrote the hymn which begins with "Awake, my soul, and with the sun," and closes with the Doxology.

Of this man Macauley, the great historian of England, says: "He approached as near as human infirmity permits to the ideal perfection of Christian virtue." That is saying a good deal for a man, and yet it would take just such a man to write such a hymn of praise as the Doxology.

Read "The Republican," $1 a year in advance.

GLANDERS SUSPECTED

State Live Stock Board Investigating Case in Muncy Valley.

The first case of glanders in that section in years, the horse disease that is feared more by man than any disease to which quadruped is heir, has developed with a horse owned by J. P. Miller, of Muncy Valley, and in the possession of his son-in-law, C. R. Grimes, of Catawissa, where it has been under quarantine since September 1.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board Agent Dr. Welliver diagnosed the case as such some time ago and the case is so well defined that the state live stock board have directed the horse be killed and the danger of contamination removed. An appraisement will be made and the horse killed, the state reimbursing the owner to an amount not exceeding $60.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease and a strict quarantine has prevailed for some time, and, as a result, Dr. Welliver does not apprehend there will be any spread of the loathsome disease. A test has been made of the other horse in the Grimes stable and it has been ascertained that it is sound. The disease first takes on the form of a heavy cold, with running nostrils, thickened glands, etc., and all these were manifested in the Miller horse, with the symptons becoming more distinct as time progressed.

How the animal ever contracted the disease no one can offer any explanation, as there has been no outbreak of glanders in that immediate section in a long time, although there was an outbreak last year in lower Luzerne county.

HAPPY RESULTS

Have Made Many Bellefonte Residents Enthusiastic

No wonder scorces of Bellefonte citizens grow enthusiastic. It is enough to make anyone happy to find relief after years of suffering. Public statements like the following are but truthful representations of the daily work done in Bellefonte by Doan's Kidney Pills.

William H. Haines, Sunny Side St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "The public statement that I gave in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills some years ago still holds good, as the cure they effected in my case has been permanent. It 1890 I began to suffer from a lameness in my back, accompanied by a dull, lingering ache in my lungs, that made it hard for me to attend to my work. I did not rest well and I was at a loss to know what to do. After trying a number of remedies without being benefitted, I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box. They proved to be just the remedy I required, removing my trouble in a short time. I have been fully convinced of the [illegible] of this preparation.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Find Skeleton of Mastadon.

The skeleton of a mastadon has been found by Leaman Hawley on the second concession of Malahide, Ontario. Not all the bones have been dug out yet.

A tusk has been uncovered which measures seven feet in length by eight inches in diameter, and nearly 24 inches in circumference, and weighs about 175 pounds.

The ribs measure five feet in length; the vertebrae joints are as big as a small-sized frying pan. The upright bones from the vertebrae joints measure from nine to 16 inches in length.

One tooth has been uncarthed which weighs four pounds and is 14 inches around. The skeleton was found on the banks of a ravine.

"Seeing Things at Night."

If mothers notice that the brains of their little ones conjure up uncanny sights and thoughts from the shadows of a room more or less dark let the light burn brightly. To force a child to become accustomed to the darkness is a grave error if its nervous system is so organized that this forcing is productive of a fright.

The nervous system of a child is a very susceptible organization, and the deleterious impressions made upon it will often make their influence felt throughout its whole after life. If the child asks for a light under such circumstances do not refuse it.

A Birthday Ring From Germany.

A newly imported novelty from Germany is a wooden birthday cake ring brightly painted in a manner to appeal to children and pierced with holes, in which the birthday candles are to be set. As the holes are many, it is possible to have as many candles as are necessary, even when the children of a family are grown up. The ring of wood is only about an inch thick, and it is intended that the cake be set inside this rim.

A Prize Definition.

A notably amusing answer was given by a student in the natural philosophy class at Edinburgh university.

Professor Tait had given as one of the questions in an examination paper, "Define transparent, translucent and opaque," which was dealt with by the student thus: "I cannot precisely define these terms, but I can indicate their meaning in this way: The windows of this classroom were once transparent; they are now translucent and if not cleaned very soon will be opaque."

The answer gained full marks from the amused professor.

"THE SCUM OF THE EARTH"

THE PRESIDENT SIGNED MOST WILLINGLY

The industrious circulation of the falsehood that President Taft threatened a veto of the Sulloway bill was one of the chief plays of his opponents and worked some injury to his popularity, as his adversaries had planned. That there was no truth in this every senator, representative and other public man could have known if he cared to inquire. "Yet it was a good enough Morgan till after the nomination."

Now these same men are with equal industry and untruth circulating the report that President Taft signed the act of May 11 most unwillingly and was only coerced into it at the last moment. Nothing could be more untrue.

There had been an overwhelming popular demand for additional pension legislation. The people were most earnest in their wish that the veterans who had saved the nation should be properly cared for during the years that remained to them. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic had asked for such legislation. The remarkable fact of the indorsement of the Sulloway bill by the legislatures of twenty-seven states was an astonishing development of depth and wide extended feeling on the subject.

Could any president be expected to disregard such a manifestation? Certainly not William H. Taft, whose great heart has always appreciated the service of the veterans and who has ever been quickly responsive to the popular will.

No one doubted at the beginning of congress that he intended to approve a pension bill. This knowledge had to be used with the utmost discretion, however. The presidential campaign was opening. There was a general expectation that the Democrats would make a strong effort to "put the president and the senate in a hole" on the pension question. The fear was not allayed until within a few days of the passage of the act of May 11. This required the greatest circumspection on the part of the president and his friends. But as soon as the act of May 11 began to take shape in the senate and months before it actually passed there was no real doubt that the president would sign the bill which would be finally formulated.

At the invitation of senators I was a constant visitor to the capitol while the bill was going through its various stages. I was also made a means of communication with the members of the invalid pensions committee of the house. With me went most frequently Past Commander In Chief John R. King, less frequently Past Commander Slaybaugh of Potomac, Commander E. S. Godfrey, Arizona; Commander Granville C. Fiske, Massachusetts; Commander N. H. Kingman, South Dakota; Commander N. P. Kingsley, Pennsylvania, and other prominent comrades who happened to be in the city and whom the senators wanted to see and counsel with.

We met Senators Crane, McCumber, Curtis, Smoot, Burnham and others of the president's closest friends and advisers. They were confident in their assurances that the president would sign the bill. The comrades named felt no doubt of the result at least two months before the bill was signed.

As we all know, President Taft put himself to great personal inconvenience in order to sign the bill and let it begin at once its beneficence to the veterans. The bill was not ready for his signature when he left for Princeton, N. J. He made the journey back to Washington expressly to sign the bill. He reached the White House a little before 11 p. m., Saturday, May 11, affixed his signature seven minutes before midnight and had to leave Washington again the next day. Of these facts I was personally cognizant, as I was present when the bill was signed.

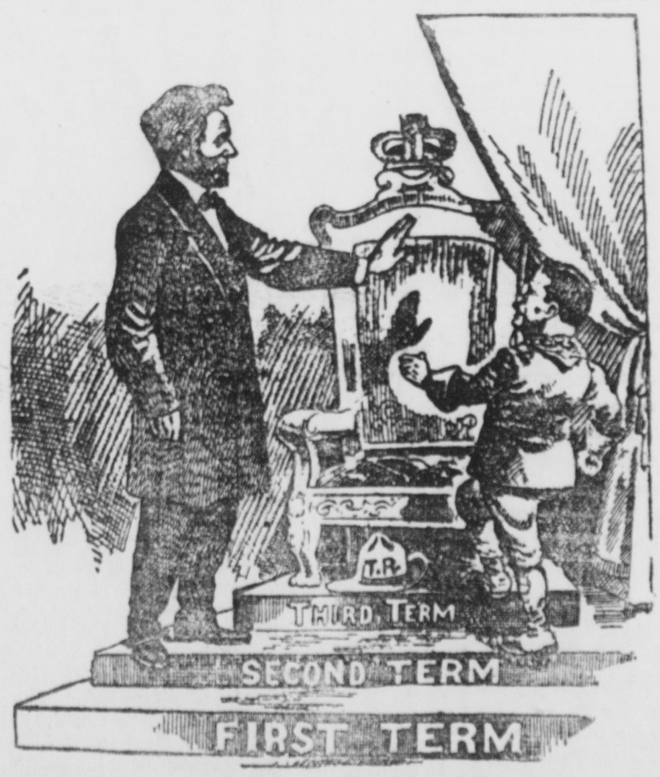
JOHN M'ELROY,
Editor National Tribune.

I fully concur in the foregoing.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the president was opposed to any pension bill. On the contrary, we were assured, as stated above, that he would give his approval to the bill when finally passed, which was evidenced by his hasty return to Washington for the purpose.

JOHN R. KING.

—From the National Tribune.



"It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some men, possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push to the utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his design.

"Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly acquire it by doing good as harm, yet nothing left in the way of building up he would sit down boldly to the task of pulling down. Here, then, is a probable case, highly dangerous."—From Mr. Lincoln's Speech Before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill.

—From the Omaha Daily Bee, March 19, 1912.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., September 26, 1912

CHARLES E. DORWORTH, - Ed. & Pub.

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President.
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

For Vice President.
JAMES S. SHERMAN.

State Treasurer.
Robert K. Young.

Auditor General
A. W. Powell.

Congress-at-Large,
Fred E. Lewis,
Arthur R. Rupley,
John M. Morin,
Anderson M. Walters.

Congress,
Charles E. Patton.

Assembly,
C. L. Gramley.

NO PATCHES ON MY PANTS.

Oh! yes: I've heard about the trusts,
Of how I'm being "done."
Of how the wicked Tariff, too,
Is "robbing" every one.
But I am working ev'ry day,
And maybe you perchance,
Have noticed that I haven't got,
A patch upon my pants?

They tell me that I am a "slave"
Of "plutocratic" rule.
That I should vote for Wilson, and
The party of the mule.
That he will rip the Tariff up
And on the pieces dance;
But, please observe, I do not wear
A patch upon my pants.

Once I was led astray; I think
It was in 'ninety-two,
When Cleveland ran for President;
I shouted for him, too;
Thought there'd be work for ev'ryone,
And wages would advance.
He was elected and I wore
Big patches on my pants.

I lost my job, and couldn't get
Another thing to do,
I walked the street and ev'rywhere
Souphouses met my view;
And there were thousands, just like me,
All fighting for a chance
To earn their bread, and ev'ry man
Wore patches on his pants.

I will not vote for Wilson; no,
With him I don't agree.
As for his party, well, kind sir,
Once was enough for me.
I've steady work, I have good pay,
And you may note; perchance,
I'm wearing creases now, instead
Of patches on my pants.

—American Economist

Governor Wilson says that he favors local option, but that he thinks it should not be allowed to be made a national issue. Why?

Most Republicans who lived through Cleveland's hard times are for the re-election of President Taft. It is true that some didn't live through them.

T. R. fixed the date of the death of the Republican party as September 16th. We believe that was somewhere about ten days ago. Rather a lively corpse.

When Democrats admit that a tariff is necessary to cover at least the difference between wages here and in other counties it would seem that the tariff is a pretty good thing for the American working man.

Men who are engaged in business and who have everything they own in the world invested in that business are, as a rule, for Taft. Which would suggest that they believe their business will be safe if Taft is re-elected.

AFTER ALL, WHY?

It is true that just now there are some Republicans dissatisfied with President Taft's administration.

Is it because under Taft's administration the country has been lifted out of chaos and panic and business placed upon a firm foundation?

Is it because one finds it next to impossible to get enough men for the positions open to them?

Is it because laboring men now receive from $1.75 to $2 a day, whereas under Cleveland they got 90 cents a day?

Is it because—but what's the use.

Isn't it because some Republicans have been so busy of late that they are allowing Democrats to do the thinking for them?

Isn't it about time all Republicans made up their minds to do their own thinking?

Take it from us: You never find a Democratic agitator going around trying to say and do things to help elect the Republican ticket.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed at the Bellefonte postoffice: Samuel Gordon, Ernest Huff, Miriam Jones, James Kelley, Leo Lauson, James A. Love, Edward Mahoney, Mrs. John Cowan Wrensball, Jr.

MR. WINEY RETURNED

Popular U. B. Pastor Again Assigned to Bellefonte Charge.

There is rejoicing among the members of the Bellefonte United Brethren church and his friends in general over the announcement by the United Brethren district conference at Windber that Rev. C. W. Winey has been returned to his charge here. The news is especially gratifying to those who are familiar with the splendid work done by Mr. Winey during his pastorate in Bellefonte.

There were a number of changes ordered by the conference. These include the transfer of Rev. G. E. Smith from the Houserville charge to Middleburg. Mr. Smith made many friends during his residence at Lemont and they all wish him unbounded success in his new field of endeavor. Rev. R. C. Richmond has been assigned to the Houserville charge. Rev. H. A. McKelvey has been transferred from the Port Matilda charge to that at Bellwood. The new pastor at Port Matilda is Rev. W. H. Artz. Rev. J. S. Colledge, who has been preaching at Runville, is assigned to South Williamsport. The new pastor at Runville is Rev. E. B. Sommers. The appointment include the following.

Conference district—J. S. Fulton, presiding elder.

Altoona—First church, T. C. Harper; Second church, W. S. Wilson; Third church to be supplied.

Bellwood—H. A. McKelvey.

Belsano—G. W. Emenheiser.

Bethel—A. Davidson.

Bellefonte—C. W. Winey.

Bigler—J. A. Erb.

Cambria—J. A. Mills.

Clearfield—J. F. Kelly.

Coalport—J. C. Rupp.

Conemaugh—C. C. Miller.

Dunlevy—W. H. Shiffer.

Dunlo—B. C. Shaw.

Greenwood and Juniata—C. C. Bingham.

Houserville—R. C. Richmond.

Huntingdon—N. W. Burtner.

Johnstown—First church, G. M. Miller; Park Avenue, C. C. Weaver; Walnut Grove, J. W. Wilson; Barren Avenue, S. H. Ralston.

Mahaffey—R. C. Walmer.

Mapleton—H. B. Ritter.

Middleburg—G. E. Smith.

Milton—D. Barshimer.

Monessen—B. F. Bungard.

Mount Pleasant—S. L. Postlethwaite.

New Paris—L. C. McHenry.

Orbisonia—I. M. Groh.

Philipsburg—W. H. Spangler.

Punxsutawney—A. L. Boring.

Port Matilda—W. H. Artz.

Runville—E. B. Sommers.

Susquehanna—C. E. Shannon.

Shade Gap—Z. Bathurst.

Three Springs—A. Ritchey.

Trafford—J. A. Ortel.

Tyrone—E. G. Sawyer.

Wall—T. W. Burgess.

Woodland—E. G. Spessard.

Zion—J. F. Strayer.

G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., professor in Bonebrake seminary.

S. S. Hough, D. D., general secretary Foreign Missionary society.

H. F. Shupe, D. D., editor the Watchword.

W. R. Funk, D. D., publishing agent.

J. R. King, superintendent African missions.

F. A. Risley, missionary to Africa.

W. G. Stiverson, chaplain Eighth cavalry, U. S. A.

S. W. Keister, D. D., field educational secretary Home Missionary society.

Incendiary Arrested.

The stable owned by William F. Hiller and occupied by G. C. Boecking in Tyrone, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. Mr. Boecking had five horses in the stable and they were all taken out. The feed and other contents of the stable were destroyed. Mr. Hiller's loss is partly covered by $400 insurance. Mr. Boecking's loss of hay, grain and feed is nearly covered by insurance of $200,

The conflagration was manifestly the work of an incendiary, and Chief of Police Harry Wands made quick work of apprehending the author of the blaze. Early Friday morning he apprehended James Gregg, a young man, who was soon brought to the point of confessing his guilt. Burgess Grazier was summoned and Gregg swore to a statement before him, admitting that he had set the barn on fire. He had ignited the hay at the southeast corner of the loft.

Chief Wands went before Justice of the Peace W. F. Taylor and made information against Gregg on the charge of arson. The culprit had been accused of causing a number of fires in stables in Tyrone during the past two years, but when first taken to task he denied any part in these. Later, however, he recanted, and made the sworn admission to Burgess Grazier that he had set on fire the Gardner, Piper and Cowher stables, as well as the Boecking stable Thursday night. He took all the blame upon himself and stated that he had no accomplices. It seemed to be his own desire to make a clean breast of the whole nasty affair.

A hearing was set for shortly before noon, and it was a perfunctory proceeding, as Gregg waived it. On Monday he was sentenced to the western penitentiary for not less than eight or more than twelve years.—Tyrone Herald.

Read "The Republican," $1 a year in advance.

BERNHARDT

The World's Greatest Actress

WRITES FOR

THE

Pittsburgh Post

SARAH BERNHARDT
(From Her Latest Photograph.)

This is the biggest Special Feature to be published by American newspapers this year. THE POST, at enormous expense, has secured the exclusive right to use these articles. The Divine Sarah Bernhardt writes with her own pen on any subject she chooses. This series is new, distinctive and of universal interest—the world-wide experience of one of the world's most famous women. Don't miss a single issue These articles appear every day beginning October 7th.

The Pittsburgh Post is the fastest growing morning paper in Pittsburgh. It contains the most special features. It is the best illustrated. It is a family newspaper, both news and advertising columns being carefully edited and free from all objectionable matter. While the only Democratic morning paper in Pittsburgh it offers you a fair, unprejudiced review of every move in the **presidential campaign.** Market and financial reports, society news, local happenings—all are published fully and promptly. The Big Green Sporting Sheet gives complete information of events in that field. A leased wire from New York and the complete news service of the Associated Press, the New York Sun, New York Times, and New York Herald bring to you at once the latest happenings from all the world. Special correspondent in Washington.

The Pittsburgh Post is up-to-the-minute—live, newsy, clean—a paper of which you will be proud to be a reader.

Get it from your local carrier or send in your subscription today

The Great Sarah Bernhardt Articles Begin October 7th

DON'T MISS ONE OF THEM

CONVICTED OF MURDER

Frank Ronello Found Guilty at Huntingdon—Tried to Kill Himself.

Frank Ronello was on Monday convicted of murder in Huntingdon. Ronello killed Joe Wilson, a railroad track hand, some months ago. Following the verdict Ronello was sentenced to be hanged.

Ronello last Saturday, during a recess in his trial, attempted suicide by swallowing match heads and ground glass.

Sheriff Smith gave Ronello the privilege of smoking and a box of matches was left in his cell. When Ronello was locked up after the rebuttal ended Saturday afternoon, he took the matches and slowly broke off the brimstone from each stick. According to other prisoners, about two weeks ago, while the sheriff was exercising him in the jail yard, he picked up a small piece of broken glass, and grinding this glass into a powder, he mixed it with the brimstone.

Ronello then called Lewis Snack and Frank McFarland, two prisoners who had the liberty of the corridors, and asked them if they wanted to see a man die. They thought the man was joking but he showed them the two balls into which he had made his brimstone and glass dose and before they could call help he had swallowed both of the pills. As his cell door was locked they could not reach him to prevent him from eating the balls.

Quick response by physicians was met with a refusal by Ronello to take any medicine and stuffing his handkerchief in his mouth, he defied them to get any medicine into him. Hypodermic injections, however, did their work quickly and in a few hours Ronello was resting fairly well but very week. Monday his condition was slightly improved.

"Girl From Rectors."

Theatregoers are anticipating with a remarkable show of interest the forthcoming production in Bellefonte of the "Girl From Rectors" which ran over one year at Weber and Fields Music Hall New York. All box office records were broken during the engagement and the run might have continued indefinitely were it not for the necessity of filling out of town contracts, that had been previously made.

"The Girl From Rectors," easily the funniest comedy produced in years, comes for one night to the Garman Opera House only, September 27th. Prices 25, 50, 75c and $1.

Ex-Governor Davies Dead.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor W. E. Davies died on Sunday at his late home at Towanda. He was Lieutenant Governor while General Beaver was Governor.

Mrs. H. A. H. Gray Dead.

While on a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Grant Hoover, in Williamsport, Mrs. H. A. H. Gray, of State College, died on Saturday night, last, at 11.45 o'clock. The news of her death was received with the deepest sorrow by her host of friends at home. Mrs. Gray was an estimable woman and was held in affectionate regard by a wide circle of friends. By her many beautiful qualities she had endeared herself to those who knew her best, and for the kindness she bestowed upon all her memory will ever be held in loving esteem. Surviving to mourn her passing away and the loss of a good mother are the following children: Mrs. Grant Hoover, of Williamsport; Mrs. Thomas Hartsock, of Buffalo Run; Mrs. Isaac Ray, of Indiana; Thomas D., of Williamsport; Mrs. Frank Crosthwaite, of State College, and Z. B. Gray, of Williamsport. Funeral services were held from the Hoover home in Williamsport on Monday evening and on Tuesday the body was brought to Bellefonte and interment made in Gray's cemetery.

Mrs. Wallace Kooney Dead.

Mrs. Wallace Kooney, of Mackeyville, died on Saturday evening of last week in the Lock Haven hospital. She was aged about 44 years and is survived by a husband and three children. Funeral services were held on Tuesday morning at the Lutheran church at Salona, conducted by Rev. Mr. Ross. Interment was made in the Cedar Hill cemetery.

To Have Aviation Meet.

Lock Haven business men have subscribed to a fund of $600 or more for a three day aviation meet. The event will be held on October 10, 11 and 12. There will be two aeroplane flights each day. The aviator is under contract to remain in the air for at least five minutes each trip, and to go up 500 feet or more.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SENT TO GLEN MILLS

(Continued from first page)

sylvania. District Attorney Fortney broke in with the statement that Blundell had stolen some money in Atlantic City. Judge Orvis questioned the boy on this, when like a flash young Blundell said:

"That was in New Jersey. We are in Pennsylvania now."

Judge Orvis, after conferring with Dr. Schmidt, explained to both Blundell and Halderman that they would be sent to the Glen Mills school, nearby Philadelphia. Halderman's crime was breaking into Gross Bros. grocery store. His father pronounced him incorrigible. As he stood before Judge Orvis he appeared a thin, poorly clad, distressed child. He, too, had signed a plea of guilty. He, too, was standing up to be sentenced.

"How long will we have to stay there?" asked Blundell when the Judge had concluded his remarks. The Judge, in a fatherly way, explained that this would depend on their good behavoir. He pointed out that at the school there were rigid rules, but at the same time there were all kinds of sports and opportunities to develop mentally and physically.

"The papers say that 75% of them go to the bad when they get out," was Blundell's mild but pointed rejoinder. His remark showed the working of a mind that had been feeding on crime and stories of the doings of criminals. As the two boys were told to be seated Blundell inquired:

"When do you think we'll go, Judge,"

When told that it would be within a day or two the boy coolly replied, "all right."

As the two boys, in the custody of an officer, started back to jail they were followed by the gaze of men who unconsciously were thinking of other boys of perhaps the same age. There was not a man in the room but who down in his heart was wishing the two lads good luck.

Yesterday Blundell and Halderman were taken to Glen Mills by Chief of Police Dukeman and Deputy Sheriff Rowe. Under the old system of courts both would have been sent to some House of Correction, there to associate with older and more hardened criminals. The Juvenile Court has given them a chance to grow out of their old atmosphere and become good, useful men. Here's hoping they will.

Use Green's Condition Powder and save your hogs.

Penny-A-Word Column.

WANTED—White pine wood. Write or inquire of P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte, Pa.,

FOR SALE—Good rubber tire top buggy; in first class condition; is almost new. Inquire of Dr. E. S. Dorworth, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Nice ten room house; about two acres, good small orchard; one-fourth mile from Howard. Address C. M. MUFFLY, Howard, Pa.

LOST—A Masonic charm watch fob was lost on the street on Tuesday or Wednesday. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to John Noll, Bellefonte, Pa.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS—Either sex, earn $12.50 per 100. Giving away free packages Blumer's Perfumed Laundry Starch. All or spare time. Dept. K. J. 3488 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE—An established grocery store in Bellefonte is for sale. Prospective purchasers who mean business may learn full particulars by inquiring at or communicating with "The Republican" office.

HORSE FOR SALE—Splendid driving horse, between 5 and 6 years, light bay, good condition, safe driver, not afraid of automobiles. Call or address,
W. B. TOLBERT,
Fleming, Pa.

FOR SALE—Six good horses, range in weight from 1100 to 1400; good for all purposes; farm or team. Inquire of F. H. Clemson, Bell Telephone, Stormstown, Pa. Or D. B. Mattern Commercial Phone, Stormstown, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR—Will be open for position September 1st. Trustworthy, sober, careful driver and repairer. Private family preferred. Any make. Only those in need of permanent man need reply. Will furnish best references. Terms to suit. Address A. A. BERRY, Flemington, Pa., Box 24.

Mrs. J. N. Hill, Homer, Ga., has used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for years, and says she always recommends it to her friends. "It never fails to cure our coughs and colds and prevents croup. We have five children and always give them Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a cold, and they are all soon well. We would not be without it in our house." Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Low Fares to the West.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets to Rocky Mountains, Pacific Coast, Western Canada, Mexico and Southwestern points on sale every day from September 24, to October 9, inclusive, at reduced fares. Consult nearest ticket Agent. 9-19-2

The County at a Glance.

Howard.

W. O. Knarr spent Sunday in Lock Haven with relatives.

Ex-Sheriff Robert Cooke spent Monday in Bellefonte as a business visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green were visitors to the County Seat on Sunday.

Mrs. Shuman Pletcher visited relatives in Bellefonte on Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Rutherford, after visiting relatives here for several weeks, departed last week for her home in Zanesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Comerford spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Burnside, in Bellefonte.

Mrs. W. H. Rumbarger, of Renovo, visited at the home of Mrs. T. A. Pletcher over Sunday.

G. L. Williams, after spending a week with his family, left for Grove City, where he will look after his business.

P. B. Swartz, who recently moved to Florida, returned to this community and will visit here for a few weeks.

Benjamin Comerford, after being at Mt. Alto for several months, returned on Friday and is improved somewhat in health.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McClintick and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Piper are spending this week in Altoona.

Mr and Mrs. Bernard Long are rejoicing over the arrival this week of a baby boy at their home.

Professor C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, Republican candidate for Assembly, was in town on Tuesday.

Charles Longee, who has been enlisted in the standing army of the United States for 20 years, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Longee. He is at present stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y.

On account of the incessant rains the past few days all work on the new State road was suspended. High water put the pumps out of business and the shovel pits were likewise flooded.

Mrs. H. F. McDowell and son, Willard, Miss Edith Weber, Miss Nan Lucas, and Misses Laura and Idella Williams were among those who went to Altoona on Tuesday to witness the Semi-Centennial of the Loyal War Governors Conference.

On Thursday, October 3, the farmers will be given the opportunity to visit Pennsylvania State College for a day and see for themselves what advantages are given in that institution. The round-trip fare from Howard will be 75cts and the special train is scheduled for this place at 6.32 A. M.

On account of the excursions to Gettysburg being so close together and such a large number going on the first trip, very few took advantage of the second on Sunday last. Those who went from this place included Miss Ida Daughenbaugh, George Ertley, George Davy, W. H. Sheats, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Harter, William Thompson and daughter, Ruth, and D. W. Holter.

Pine Grove Mills.

W. D. Port attended the Governors Conference Centennial anniversary at Altoona.

Sherid Moore, of Neffs Mills, was here last week buying sheep.

Prof. Paul moved his family from Camden, N. J., to the Ward home on Tuesday.

The Cronover and Wilson public sale on Tuesday was a "ringer." Stock of all kinds brought good prices.

Mrs. Alice Magoffin is visiting friends over in Clearfield County.

Miss Victoria Whitmer, of California, is visiting relatives in Centre County.

John K. Stover left for Valparosa, to enter college there.

Among the sick this week are Mrs. Sallie Fortney, Mrs. W. E. McWilliams, James Ameigh, John Powley and Mrs. Jacob Reish.

Claude Aikens is just home from his trip abroad and showed Rev. L. S. Spangler around the circuit Sunday in his new auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tussey, of Altoona, were Pine Hall visitors over Sunday.

John B. Whitmer and daughter, Mrs. Harry Bilger, left on Thursday for Indiana, Pa., to visit another daughter, Lizzie.

Calvin Trostle's three sisters came up from Harrisburg to spend Sunday at his hospitable home at White Hall.

Howard H. Goss was among the throng at the Lewisburg fair this week.

D. A. Grove and wife took a spin in their big car through our town last Saturday evening.

J. H. Bailey is building an additional shed to his large barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martz, after a very pleasant visit among the friends of their youth, returned to their home at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, last.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gilliford, of Altoona, spent last week among the grangers and with friends at State College.

Benjamin Bodle and bride were royally entertained at the G. B. McFry home over Sunday. The young couple are arranging to go to housekeeping at Juniata.

Mrs. Nevin Meyers and daughter visited friends at Aaronsburg last week.

Dr. Robert Goheen and wife, of India, are spending a month with relatives at Tyrone and Rock Springs.

Mrs. C. H. Foster visited her mother, Mrs. H. A. Snyder, at Blanchard, last week.

William, son of E. E. Royer, while returning on his bicycle last Thursday evening from Grange Park, collided with Mr. Rudy's big auto. Had it not been for Mr. Rudy's presence of mind the young man would have met with a worse fate than a broken arm and a wrecked bike. Dr. Woods adjusted the fracture and the young man is doing nicely, but the frost will be on the pumpkins and the corn shocked before he can aid at farming.

Major A. D. Albert, of Washington, D. C., one of the kind of comrades a person would walk across the street to shake hands with, spent several days last week going up and down Penns and Spruce creek valleys. The Major is the secretary of the Regimental Association Survivors of the 45th Penna. Vols., and he has about concluded his job and mighty glad of it. Of the 1400 copies of the recently published history of the 45th all but about 30 are taken.

Julian.

J. C. Nason made a business trip to Philipsburg on Saturday.

I. F. Davis left on Wednesday for a ten days visit with his son, James, of Altoona.

Miss Murray, of Pittsburg, is spending a few days visiting her cousin, Miss Elva Campbell.

Miss Nina Davis is visiting at Windber, Pa., where she also attended the U. B. Annual Conference.

There will be preaching service in the M. E. Church Sunday morning, at 10 30 by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Gilbert.

Mrs. E. P. Irvin, of Cherry Tree, Pa., is spending a few days at the home of J. H. Turner.

We are sorry to note that Miss Minnie Gill who was taken to the Bellefonte hospital four months ago is still very sick. She is in a very critical condition, suffering with typhoid fever.

Miss Esther Chandler returned on Monday to State College, where she has been employed for some time.

The schools in town opened on Monday last with a fair attendance. The Truant Officer should get busy in this town—If there is such a person.

Those who went from town to Altoona yesterday to attend the Centennial of the War Governors were W. E. Fink, John Tallhelm, M. C. Miller, W. R. Myers and W. G. Tallhelm.

Quite a number of our people took the train on Monday morning for County Capital, which speaks bad for a town of this size. Would be much better not to take so many petty cases to the Court but settle these little difference at home, where it would cost much less.

Blanchard.

Mrs. John C. Eaton, who has been seriously ill, is gradually recovering, much to the gratification of her numerous friends.

Samuel Kline, who operates the F. W. Crider farm, this week brought in an ear of corn 14 inches long. It was a beauty. The seed came from Lancaster County.

Uriah Kitchen, the well known veteran who is 88 years old, and John W. Waite, he Beech Creek merchant, figured in a thrilling accident on Sunday, last, and it seems almost a miracle that both were not fatally injured. Mr. Waite drove Mr. Kitchen out into the country to see the latter's son, Harry, who resides at the C. D. McCloskey home. It was while they were driving home that the accident happened. The horse kicked one of the reins out of Mr. Waite's hands. Mr. Kitchen grabbed for the rein and pulled it back with such force as to turn the horse to one side of the road. The next instant the buggy upset over a steep embankment. The horse was thrown down and both men were lodged underneath the buggy. The horse, badly frightened and unable to get up, started to kick and its heels came dangerously near to the two men pinioned to the ground by the buggy. Their cries for help attracted nearby residents. While one man held the horse's head Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Waite managed to extricate themselves from their perilous position. An examination of their injuries revealed that Mr. Kitchen had suffered intensely from shock, had several teeth knocked loose and his tongue hurt, in addition to sustaining painful bruises. Mr. Waite was badly cut on his face and left hand. Neither man had any bones broken. Mr. Kitchen is a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and has enjoyed remarkably good health. He is rounding to after his unfortunate experience and soon will be about as usual.

"Graustark."

One of the foremost attractions to be seen in Bellefonte the coming season is "Graustark," dramatization of George Barr McCutcheon's famous novel. This play has been successful in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities. It is one of those plays that is especially pleasing to ladies. The first scene of the play represents the Hotel Regengetz at Edelweiss, the capitol city of the principality of "Graustark." The second and fourth acts occur in the boudoir of the Princess Vetive, while the third and fifth acts take place in the throne room of the castle. The story of the play is taken bodily from the book, and is magnificently mounted, with scenic and electrical effects.

The dramatization of Mr. Baker's closely follows the story. Few liberties have been with the tale, tho' where this occurs, it is done to strengthen the more important personages in the play. Any reader of the book can easily follow the story as seen on the stage. At Garman's Opera House, Friday, October 4. Prices 25, 50, 75c and $1.

Electors Being Withdrawn.

It is expected that before the end of the week all presidential electors on the Republican ticket who are unwilling to vote for Taft will be withdrawn and their places taken by Taft men. It is tentatively announced that in the Twenty-first Congressional district, of which Centre County is a part, David Howells, a manufacturer residing at Kane, will take the place of Oscar Mitchell. Mr. Howells is a firm supporter of President Taft, while Mr. Mitchell is not.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Commissioner Noll and Four Ladies in Thrilling Runaway.

County Commissioner W. H. Noll, Jr., and four ladies figured in a thrilling runaway accident near Pleasant Gap while returning home on last Thursday from the Grangers picnic. The wonder is that all five occupants of the carriage were not killed. Strange to say, while all were more or less bruised and suffering from shock, not one of the number had any bones fractured or was otherwise seriously injured.

Mr. Noll was driving the team at the time of the accident. In the carriage with him were two of his daughters, Misses Helen and Beatrice; Miss Mary Hile, daughter of H. V. Hile, and Mrs. J. A. Noll. When their carriage was approaching the foot of the mountain near Pleasant Gap the neck-yoke broke, dropping the carriage tongue to the ground and forcing the vehicle against the horses' heels. Instantly the horses started off on a run. Mr. Noll held on to the reins and tried as best he could to guide the runaway team. He feared that the horses would crash into other vehicles ahead, and hoping to avert a collision he tried to swerve his team to one side of the road. Fortunately for those inside, the tongue of the carriage did not strike any kind of an obstruction in the road. Had it done so it would probably have turned the carriage upside down. Just about the time Mr. Noll had given up all hope of being able to save the lives of the four ladies the carriage swerved to one side of the road and one of the front wheels lodged violently but firmly against a telephone pole. The force of the collission not only released the horses, which started off on a gallop toward Pleasant Gap, but all five occupants of the carriage were thrown out into the road. Mr. Noll was stunned by the fall and it was several minutes before he realized what had happened. When he regained his senses he found that he had escaped serious injury and also that the four ladies fortunately were unhurt.

A singular coincidence is that but a few days before the accident Mrs. J. A. Noll and one of Mr. Noll's daughters happened to be in a carriage which figured in a similar accident near Zion. At that time they also fortunately escaped with no serious injury.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Francis Speer has recorded the following real estate transfers.

Joseph W. Rider to James B. Rider, 184 acres in Ferguson township; $6000.

Jacob Pletcher, et ux, to Frederick Shank Trustee, ½ acre in Howard township; $500.

Matilda Kunes, et al, to Emma Smith, three tracts in Liberty township; $1.

Margaretta Jones to George W. Gance, et al, tract in Philipsburg; $1.

John H. Close, et ux, to John M. Wieland, premises in Boalsburg; $2000.

Franklin E. Wieland, et ux, to John M. Wieland, premises in State College; $1440.

Grant Thomas, et ux, to Vladimir Teodonoiz, tract in Rush township; $75.

Rachael A. Crownover to Elizabeth M. Crownover, tract in Harris township; $1400.

Frank H. Lee, et al, to Elizabeth M. Crownover, et al, tract in Harris township; $700.

L. D. Fye, et ux, to Forest L. Struble, premises in State College; $500.

A. M. Neidigh, et ux, to N. W. Eby, tract in Haines township; $20.

Nathan Hough, et ux, to Elmer N. Hough, tract in Miles township; $1.

Ada Hess to V. W. Myers, premises in Rush township; $1200.

George W. Hamer, et ux, to George M. Kellock, premises in Philipsburg; $1.

George M. Kellock to George Hamer, et ux, premises in Philipsburg; $1.

W. Fred Reynolds, et ux, et al, to Albert E. Schad, premises in Bellefonte; $200.

Abram V. Miller to Martha S. W. Thomas, tract in Pleasant Gap; $100.

Several Priests Transferred.

The Rt. Rev. Eugene A Garvey, bishop of the Altoona diocese of the Catholic church, on Sunday night announced some important pastoral changes. They have been occasioned by the death of the Rev. Dr. Gregory M. Kelly, rector of St. Matthew's church, Tyrone, and the transfer of the Rev. Father J. F. Looney, pastor of St Bridget's church, Lilly, to the Central City.

The Rev. Father Jerome L. McQuillan, pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, Lock Haven, has been transferred to St. Bridget's, Lilly; the Rev. Father William S. Davis has been transferred from St. Patrick's church, Newry, to the Immaculate Conception church, Lock Haven; the Rev. Father Roger O'Donnell, assistant at St. John Gaulbert's, church, Johnstown, has been transferred to St. Patricks church, Newry, as rector; and the Rev. Father S. J. McCarthy, assistant at St. Matthew's church, Tyrone, has been transferred to St. John Gaulbert's, Johnstown, as assistant.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank C. Smith has issued the following marriage licenses:

J. Bruce McCormick, Carrie M. Osman,	Spring Mills " "
Charles A. Long, Maude E. Corman,	Spring Mills " "
Thurman A Braucht, Blanche E. Confer,	Coburn Millheim
William G. Buttorff, Annie M. Shank,	Bellefonte "
James Dean, Alice Snook,	Waddle "

GIRL LOST SUIT

Court Compelled to Nolle Prosse Breach of Promise Case.

Because the statutory law required that her story have some corroboration, and this she was unable to furnish, ninteen years old Mary Wian, of Verona, yesterday lost her suit for breach of promise against Robert Shutt, a young man of about the same age. Judge Orvis sustained a motion by Shutt's counsel that the case be taken from the jury.

The young girl swore on the witness stand that she had been led astray under promise of marriage. Her story deeply touched the court and jury and spectators, many of whom were women. Several nearby neighbors testified to her good name in her home community. By all of them it was known that she was receiving attentions from young Shutt. By none, however, could it be proved that the young couple were engaged. The girl swore that they were. Unfortunately for her she had no engagement ring, she had no engagement gifts, there were no letters, no evidence of any kind to sustain the fact of an engagement. On this legal technicality her case collapsed just when it was ready to go to the jury and when most persons in the court room were confident that the verdict would be in her favor.

As he sustained the motion for a nolle prosse Judge Orvis, addressing counsel for the young girl, emphasized that her story was not doubted, that there was no question of her veracity. The statutory law existed and had to be obeyed. The offense charged against Shutt he said was extremely grave, but since the law required that the girl's story have some corroboration and this corroboration was not produced, his only course was to order the case withdrawn from the jury. Judge Orvis added that all honorable men had nothing but scorn for one who would mislead a young girl on a promise of marriage. He did not mention the defendant by name, but all present understood to whom he was referring. While Shutt escaped on the more serious charge he was sentenced following a plea of guilty to betrayal.

John Musser Dead.

John Musser, a well known resident of Penn Hall, died on Tuesday morning at the home of his brother, Samuel, at that place. He was stricken with paralysis on Friday of last week. Funeral services were held today. Deceased is survived by the one brother and several sisters: Mrs. William Fredericks, of Spring Mills; Miss Mollie Musser, Bellefonte, and Mrs. Samuel Ream and two other sisters of Millheim.

Harvest Home Services.

Harvest Home services will be held in the Reformed church at Howard on Sunday morning, September 29th, at 10.30 o'clock, and at Jacksonville the same day at 2.30 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Dr. A. M. Schmidt, of Bellefonte, will conduct both services.

Married at Lock Haven.

Miss Grace W. Brewer, of Blanchard, and Andrew H. Brown, of Erie, were married yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock in the parsonage of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal parsonage in Lock Haven. They will reside in Erie, where Mr. Brown is employed as an express messenger.

SARAH BERNHARDT TO WRITE EXCLUSIVELY FOR PITTSBURGH POST

The Great Actress Will Choose Her Own Topics Each Day. Begins Monday, Oct. 7.

SECURED AT GREAT COST

The greatest emotional actress in the history of the world, the divine Sarah Bernhardt, has consented to write an article every day during the coming year, exclusively for The Pittsburgh Post. Her services have been secured at enormous cost and The Pittsburgh Post made a splendid and successful effort to have this treat for its readers as one of the many features that make that newspaper famous.

Madame Bernhardt will touch on any subject she chooses and the remarkable Frenchwoman's writing will be read with avidity by the thousands of readers of The Pittsburgh Post.

If you are not a regular reader of The Pittsburgh Post you had better order that newspaper from your newsdealer at once, as you will not want to miss a single one of the Bernhardt articles.

The Pittsburgh Post is one of the great daily newspapers of America, full of a fine variety of features, including the famous green sporting sheet. Its news service is unexcelled. If you want to follow the election campaign and get the complete news written without bias, be sure to get The Pittsburgh Post.

Remember, the Bernhardt articles begin Monday, October 7, and will appear every day, including Sunday, thereafter in The Post.

KOLD -- KOFF -- KOFFIN

Have you a cold or a cough? Don't keep it—It don't pay. Go for it early—How? We have most all the approved cold and cough medicines but the cold remedies most satisfactory to our customers are the "Week's-Break-up-a-Cold" and "Rexall Cold Tablets"—25 cents each. For the cough, you will find nothing that will give you better satisfaction than

"Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup"

Among its ingredients are Wild Cherry, Hoarhound, Boneset and Squills. It is very pleasant and the most rapid selling cough remedy on the market.

Price 25 50 & $1.00

Sold in Bellefonte only at

GREEN'S PHCY. CO.

The Rexall Store

SWEEPER-VAC

The sun never sets on users of the Sweeper-Vac, and there is no household in any country that does not need one, even if that household has has but one carpet or rug on its floor.

The Sweeper-Vac cleans clean every kind of a rug, carpet or matting. The weight of the Sweeper-Vac is ten pounds. Will last twenty years.

A post card will bring the agent to demostrate. Do it now.

E. J. WILLIAMS

FLEMING - - - Pa.

JOSEPH & CO.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Fall Millinery Opening

Thursday & Friday--Oct. 3 & 4

SHOWING

Pattern Hats & Millinery Novelties

Hippo-Hide RUBBER ROOFING

Strongest MOST DURABLE Roofing Made.

One-Ply as strong as any other two-ply made. Two-ply stronger than any other three-ply made. Tear Hippo-Hide. Tear others. Nuf ced. OUTLASTS iron or steel, COSTS LESS.

Most roofings are made to buy and sell. HIPPO HIDE is made to with-stand the wear and tear of the elements.

Get Samples and Prices From

John I. Olewine's Store.

Sole Agent. BELLEFONTE, PA

Antoine Deloria, Postmaster at Garden, Mich., knows the exact facts when he speaks of the curative value of Foley Kidney Pills, as a great remedy for kidney trouble and a good many of his neighbors were cured by Foley Kidney Pills. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Water Motor For Sale.

A Backus Water Motor for sale at this office. Is 33 inches in diameter and is in first-class condition. Can be seen in operation at any time. Call or inquire at "The Republican" office, Bellefonte

A STRANGE MATCH

With a Singular Result

By JULIUS WILSON

John Dexter and I were schoolmates, chums in college and always intimate friends. John, who inherited a fortune, went abroad for awhile after graduating, and I went into the law. As soon as I was ready for business John turned over to me the care of his estate.

John was in every sense a bachelor. He was devoted to bachelor life and showed no disposition to become a husband.

"What—tie myself up to a woman!" he would say. "Do you realize what that means? Slavery—absolute slavery. And, more, you are mixed up with another family that you have no interest in whatever. The first time you meet them—after your marriage—they call you by your first name, and you are expected to do the same by them, a familiarity that doesn't exist between you and some of your life-long friends. How can a man endure to be caged with one woman and no way of getting away from her? There's nine chances in ten against his ever having any comfort after he's been chained."

Then he quoted some doggerel on the subject:

"There's many a man when the key has been turned
In the wedlock for which he has ardently yearned
Would give all the wealth in his bank and his pocket
And borrow besides, for a key to unlock it."

Now, this aversion to matrimony on John's part was unfortunate. I happened to have a client, a young lady, Margaret Storms, whose property was very much tangled up with the estate of John Dexter, and I could see no such advantageous way of straightening it out except by their uniting their interests in marriage. There was a double reason why this was extremely difficult. Miss Storms was or pretended to be as adverse to marriage as Dexter. But I have never had any faith in this antagonism between the sexes except in special cases, and in this case the two had never seen each other.

I resolved to beard the lion and the lioness in their respective dens and make one supreme effort to unite them and their estates.

Woman, notwithstanding her bitterness when prejudiced, may be more easily handled in a matrimonial matter than man. She naturally seeks her sphere—the home and children—earlier than man. I therefore resolved to begin my attack on Miss Storms. I went to see her and opened up the object of my visit by telling her of the difficulties in the way of making her estate pay the income it should because of the antagonistic interests in the property of another person. Then I went on to say that $20,000 a year income might be more desirable with a husband than nothing a year without one.

"Not in my case," was her quick reply. "I am satisfied that I couldn't be tied up with any man for a month without hating him."

This was not encouraging, but I pursued the argument, while she, though she said nothing, sniffed the air like a war horse hearing the boom of distant cannon. When I came to a pause she asked the name of the man I proposed she should wed. I told her, and her ire burst forth.

"Oh, yes. I know all about him. He's the man who hates women so and goes about spouting those satirical lines he has either composed—though I don't believe he's smart enough—or borrowed."

And she spouted the rimes John had given me on the subject of marriage.

"You go back," she continued, "and give him this answer to his borrowed doggerel:

"There's many a girl when embarked on the wave
Of life's ocean with him who has sworn he's her slave
Will find to her cost when nothing can save her
That the captain's a brute and the vessel's a slaver."

"That's unfortunate," I said. "John's very unwise to be getting off such stuff. But he doesn't mean it any more than you mean your rimes. Nevertheless I expect I had better stick to the law without trying to do outside work. But if your estate eventually passes into the hands of this man Dexter don't blame me."

"Oh, bring him along. I'm not afraid of him. If he bites me I can stick a pin in him."

I said nothing to Dexter about my unfortunate opening of the subject of his marriage, but when I saw him again I told him that the probabilities were his estate would soon be absorbed by that of Miss Storms. Had it not been for this card that I played to both of the parties concerned I might have waited till they were both in their dotage before producing any perceptible effect. When I had used it with Miss Storms she had said, "Oh, bring him along." When I used it with Dexter he asked, "What kind of a looking thing is she?"

"Very pretty," I replied, "and remarkably bright."

"H'm! Heaven save me from a smart woman!"

By dint of hammering it into each of them that the other would eventually get both estates I finally got them to consider a union. John was willing to meet Margaret and look her over. Margaret, when I took her up on her invitation to "bring him along," backed out, saying that she didn't propose to be trotted out like a horse for sale. But she failed to suggest any other method, and I began to think the matter was entirely off when she made the following remarkable proposition:

"Since you think I must either lose my fortune or marry this woman hater I will marry him. But I won't live with him. Will that serve the purpose?"

"It would help matters, and you might learn to love him."

"Love him? Nonsense!"

"Well, I'll send him to call on you."

"I don't wish to meet him."

"Then how will you marry him—by proxy?"

"On the day appointed for the wedding bring him here a few minutes before the ceremony. I will come downstairs, and the service must begin as soon as I enter the room. When it is concluded let him go at once. I don't wish to have a word with him."

"Phew! Talk about woman haters! Man haters are a hundredfold worse. However, a marriage, even like this, will straighten out some legal points of great importance in these estates, and when you have met Dexter, who, I have often told you, is a bang up good fellow, you may relent. One thing I fear—if you treat your husband as your propose he will never consent to meet you after the marriage."

"H'm! I haven't said I would consent to meet him, have I?"

Having accomplished in a measure what I had set out to do, I felt very much like backing out and telling both the parties that after all such a union as the lady proposed would be of no great advantage to their interests and would only chain together two persons who would consider their bonds a burden. But, with a distaste for marriage on the part of both, what difference could such a wedlock make since neither wished to marry any one at all? They would be married under the law, which would mean nothing except in their property affairs. On the whole, I decided to let the matter go on and take the consequences, whatever they might be.

The marriage ceremony occurred at 12 o'clock noon. I reached the house with Dexter, who leaned on me for moral support in what he called the most dreadful moment of his life, at five minutes of 12. He wore an ordinary business suit, but if he had been dressed in a carter's suit the gentleman—to the manner born—would have been none the less apparent.

When the clocks began to strike 12 a door opened, and Margaret, becomingly dressed, but not in bridal costume, entered. I saw the two glance at each other, a little pale, but after the first sight a natural color came into the cheeks of both. During the service they made the responses in a reasonably clear and firm tone. When they were required to join hands I saw a slight flush come over John's face. I wondered if it came from the human current coursing through their arms or if Margaret had by the slightest possible pressure conveyed something to him.

There were no congratulations, the bride leaving the room as soon as the ceremony had been finished. The bride's mother advanced to John and engaged him in conversation. I had promised him that as soon as the ceremony was over I would go with him to his club and join him in something to steady his nerves. But Mrs. Storms seemed to be making it difficult for him to get away, so I passed out, saying to him as I did so:

"You will find me at the club."

I went to the club and waited for him an hour. He did not put in an appearance. Having at my office matters needing my attention, I went there and began an afternoon's work, expecting the while to see John come in. He didn't come. At 5 o'clock I returned to the club, asked if he had been there and learned that he had not.

I had promised to dine with him, he assuring me that if I failed him in his extremity it would be a cause of war between us. Nevertheless the dinner hour came and passed and no John. Nor did he appear during the evening.

John did not turn up for a month, at the end of which time he telephoned me to dine with him and his wife the same evening at her home. I gasped for breath. Did I hear aright? Had I gone daft?

"W-h-a-t?" I asked.

"Seven o'clock."

"Where?"

"At Mrs. Storms'. We haven't got any other place to live yet. You know, none was provided."

"Oh!"

Apparently John didn't wish to go into explanation, for I heard a click and knew that the receiver had been hung up.

At the appointed hour I appeared at Mrs. Storms' and found my chum and his wife living together like two turtledoves.

"By Jove, Billy," said John, "it's fine! Go get married right off."

No explanation was ever given of what occurred after I left John to follow me to the club. That is a part of the story that must be left out, but I have always believed that when the couple joined hands during the wedding ceremony a very important communication passed from the bride by means of a very small pressure of the hand. I have further believed that when she left the room a look instructed her mother to retain the newly made husband. The rest is a sealed book.

I am much relieved as to my part in the match, for the couple are devoted to each other.

THE RED AND THE GREEN

A Story of Domestic Love and Squabbles

By EDMOND L. STANLEY

When Bob and Carrie Delafield were married they went, on returning from their wedding trip, to their own house, which was very large, containing several separate suits of rooms. Both had their ideas of decoration, and, having disputed over the colors for the interior of their bedrooms, they finally concluded that the bride should direct the decoration of one suit, while the groom should select the colors for another. The first suit was to be the bride's rooms, the second the groom's.

Mrs. Delafield—that was to be—chose for her apartments a very beautiful shade of green. Bob Delafield, who had no artistic taste whatever, but thought himself a connoisseur, especially in colors, put his suit in red. It wasn't even one of those rich reds which, when put in the right place, are often very attractive.

"By Jove! That's elaborate!" said Bob when he saw his decorations complete. "And appropriate," added his wife, smiling, "for a member of the fire department."

Since a bride and groom don't care to occupy separate apartments the couple agreed that they would use the two suits on alternate weeks. They tossed a coin for the first choice, and Bob won. So upon their return from their wedding journey they occupied the red suit.

Now, it happened the day after their arrival that Bob accidentally knocked a cut glass pitcher—a wedding gift especially cherished by the bride—off a table and smashed it.

"Dear!" exclaimed his wife in a tone of anger. "What abominable carelessness! I would rather have had you break anything in the house than that pitcher. It was Mollie's gift."

"Do you suppose I intended to break it?" replied the husband, with a fierce inflection on the word intended.

"Get away!"

Both had started to pick up the fragments, but at this order of his bride Bob desisted and left the room, slamming the door behind him.

Bob was so infatuated with what he called the o'd rose color of his suit that he had induced his wife to order their dinner there that same day. The pitcher was broken at noon. Carrie sulked all the afternoon, and when dinner was served her eyes were red, while on her face was the expression of an injured woman. No monosyllables were spoken at dinner by either.

This is a sample of what frequently occurred during that first supposed to be happy week at home after the honeymoon.

On the beginning of the second week they removed to the bride's suit, each secretly vowing that should the scrappy condition continue—and they expected it would—they must have a rest by temporarily separating.

It was Monday morning when they first awoke in their new quarters. A bit of sunlight had stolen in through the window, faintly illuminating the room. It occurred to Carrie that she had been sleeping under the rustling leaves of trees and had awakened to look upon a meadow robed in the verdure of the lovely month of June.

It at once occurred to her that she had been very disagreeable to her husband, and she was heartily sorry for it.

"Oh, Bob," she said, "what a horrid creature I have been for the whole of this first week of our homecoming!"

"You mean that I have been positively brutal."

"Well, never mind whose fault it has been. We won't do so any more."

"By Jove, sweetheart, I believe I like the decoration of your suit better than mine, after all."

"Yours is very beautiful."

"How lovely it is of you to say so! You said when you first saw it that it was appropriate for a fireman."

"Did I? How mean of me! I think it's lovely."

"What a clumsy brute I was to break that beautiful cut glass pitcher you thought so much of. My carelessness spoiled a whole week for us—our first week in our beautiful home."

"Never mind, dear; we'll make up for it in the second. We won't speak a cross word during the whole week, will we?"

"No, we won't."

They breakfasted in the green suit, as they called it, and with every mouthful exchanged endearments.

That day was a haven of rest to them after seven days of irritation. They lounged about their home reading the morning newspapers, putting little things that needed attention to rights and giving each other only words that sounded like the twittering of mating birds. In the evening they went to church, and every hymn, every note of the organ, seemed to strike a responsive chord within them.

"Oh, blessed seven days!" said the wife the next Saturday afternoon. "I'm sorry they are ended, but I doubt not that the next seven will be equally happy."

"They have been so delightful that I propose we continue right on in these rooms for another week."

"What difference can it make what rooms we occupy? I will not admit that we get on better in my rooms than in yours. The first week we were tired from having traveled so long. Besides, that hotel food upset us both."

Now, the husband who had occasionally played poker with his friends was a great believer in luck. He considered that they were having a fine run of luck in the green suit and was very much opposed to the change. But Carrie was bound to give up to her husband in the matter, and when a wife makes up her mind to do that nothing can stop her. Bob used every argument to induce her to consent to remain in her rooms, but failed. When he found there was no use to struggle with her any longer he gave in.

Sunday morning Bob dreamed that he was in hell. About him was a lurid light covering all the firmament. Satan came to him and asked him why he didn't go to work at the furnaces, and when he said he was tired and didn't wish to work the arch fiend poked him with his pitchfork and woke him up. The lurid glare of hades dissolved into a lurid glare in his bedroom. A window shade had been left up, and the sunlight was pouring in, illuminating the red decorations. Then Carrie awoke and, sitting up in bed, shaded her eyes with her hands.

"What an awful glare!" she exclaimed. "I thought you lowered that shade last night. I told you to do so."

"I don't remember your telling me any such thing."

"I certainly did."

"You didn't."

"I did."

"What's the matter with you this morning?"

"Nothing."

"You're cross as a bear."

"First cast the beam out of your own eye and you will see clear to cast the mote out of mine."

"I always heard the devil is good at quoting Scripture."

He turned over, with a grunt, and tried to go to sleep again, but the glare in the room prevented. The wife lay thinking. Where was the loveliness of the past happy week? Their expectations of a renewal were disappointed on awaking the first morning. Bob tossed about for awhile, then got up and took his bath.

"Where the devil is the warm water this morning?" he yelled from the bathroom.

"Didn't I tell you yesterday that the range fire had gone out?"

"What did you let it go out for? Do you suppose a man wants to bathe in ice water, especially on Sunday morning?"

"Oh, shut up! You'll drive me crazy."

Bob slammed the bathroom door. Presently he came out with a razor in his hand and blood on his chin.

"Cut yourself, dear?" asked his wife.

"Oh, don't 'dear' me. Get me some court plaster quick."

She went to the medicine closet for the court plaster, but since she couldn't find it at once he hurled maledictions upon her. Finally she threw the court plaster at him, went to her own suit and shut the door. Bob didn't expect to see her again for hours. He was agreeably disappointed. In half an hour she came out, with an angelic smile on her face, and said:

"Don't you think I'd better have the breakfast served in my room instead of yours, dear?"

"No, I don't. You can have yours served there if you like. I'm going to eat mine in my own rooms."

"All right, dear. Did you cut yourself badly?"

"Little you care whether I did or not."

Carrie after fixing Bob's coffee handed it to him and let go of it before he had got a hold on it. The consequence was that cup and saucer fell to the table, the cup was broken and the coffee soused over the white linen tablecloth.

Bob burst forth into a torrent of profanity, and Carrie, with flashing eyes, left the table.

One hour later Bob, realizing that the blessed day of rest that came but once a week was likely to pass in misery, went to his wife's room to try for a reconciliation. She was sitting at a table writing some letters. It seemed to him that she had left him in hell and he had followed her to the garden of Eden. There was something delightfully verdant about the apartment. Carrie looked up at him lovingly. He bent down and kissed her.

"What the deuce were we squabbling about anyway?" he asked.

"I don't know, dear."

"Nor I. I only know I wanted to kill some one."

"And I felt as if I would fly out of my skin."

The next day the family physician was called in to see Mrs. Delafield and was received in the red suit. After giving her some minute instructions pertaining to her case he said:

"Have you other rooms in the house than these?"

"Yes. Why do you ask, doctor?"

"Because in your condition it will never do for you to occupy these. The red will have a very bad effect upon you. Red will drive some persons to insanity."

"How would green do?"

"The very thing. Red is terribly irritating; green is very restful. If you have a room decorated in green, move into it at once."

"Indeed I will, doctor."

When Bob came home his wife met him at the door and flung herself into his arms, radiant.

"Oh, Bob," she exclaimed, "there's no more need for us to quarrel! I've found out the cause. It's the red suit. The doctor has ordered me out of it. He says the green rooms are just the thing for me. Don't you know we've always been pleasant with each other there?"

"Come to think of it, I do."

"Oh, I'm so glad."

"I expect it's the red in many couples' lives that sets them to quarreling."

WHERE THE CASH IS COMING FROM

Women Work at Night to Finance Roosevelt Campaign.

AWFUL FACTORY CONDITIONS

New York State Investigating Committee Found Pale, Worn Women Working in Twine Manufacturing Concern Owned by the International Harvester Company.

Awful conditions have been found by the state factory investigating committee of New York in the mills of the Osborne Twine company, No. 3, at Auburn, N. Y., owned by the International Harvester company, of which George W. Perkins, chief financial backer of Theodore Roosevelt in his scheme to ruin the Republican party, is a director.

"The appearance of the women workers in this plant," said a member of the committee, "was very disheartening. They were worn and pale and their clothes, faces and hands were covered with oil and hemp cloth. Many of these women, so called, are only children in age and they have to lug huge piles of hemp, weighing 150 pounds each, across the floor, the load in some cases being bigger than the women themselves. In the spinning room, where women are employed alone, to the exclusion of men, who would have to receive higher wages, the clatter of machinery is so frightful that a voice below a shriek cannot be heard. The rooms are dark, though for no necessary cause, and no attempt is made to remove the dust, which is kept in constant motion by the line shafting despite the requirements of the law. This dust is breathed continuously by the women, many of whom complain of chronic coughs and colds. The dust and dirt are so thick upon the clothes of the girls that at the noon hour—which in many cases consists of but a few minutes—and at the close of the day's or night's labor, the girls have to sweep each other clean with brooms."

It is further stated that the custom of working the women all night is permanent, married women being selected for night work, their hours being from sundown until 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Of 400 women employed in the mills, 200 work all night.

When George W. Perkins was asked by a New York Times reporter for an explanation of the conditions in an establishment of which he is one of the directors, he made, in part, the following remarkable reply: "This night work has been rendered necessary largely because of the government's perfectly unreasonable attitude toward large corporations, which has made it impossible for managers of large concerns to know whether they were on foot or horseback, whether they could expand their plans to keep up with increasing demands or not."

The late Mark Twain in his brightest moments never uttered anything more grimly humorous than the foregoing explanation by George W. Perkins of why the company of which he is a director is working women all night under the frightful conditions disclosed by the New York state factory investigating committee.

Meantime it ought to be of interest to millions of Republicans throughout the United States to know where the money comes from to finance Theodore Roosevelt in his campaign of "rule or ruin."

BOUGHT HIS SOCKS IN SCOTLAND.

Governor Wilson is a free trader and is so recognized by the rank and file of his party. The truth is emphasized a little by the fact that he buys his socks in Scotland.

His apparent indifference to the condition of American laborers may be due to his ability to get along without being obliged to eat bread in the sweat of his brow.

He has been extremely fortunate in this respect. His autocracy has been deeply tinged with aristocracy during his entire career as an educator and dabbler in literature.

He has neither by personal experience or observation acquainted himself with the actual struggles and needs of the ordinary wage earner.

During the trying times that this country was under the blight of free trade in 1894, '95 and '96, Woodrow Wilson was enjoying a liberal income that was in no degree affected by the deplorable conditions surrounding the laborers in this country.

Mr. Wilson is not to be condemned for his good fortune. On the contrary, we should be disposed to congratulate him, but in self interest the less fortunate should protect themselves against the enforcement of his tariff theories and policy, a trial of which has been given more than once with deplorable effect upon the industrial life of this country.—Trenton Gazette.

"SPEAK OUT! SPEAK OUT!"

Democratic Stomachs Revolt Against Wilson-Marshall Mush.

"Speak out! Speak out!" is the almost desperate cry of the New York World, the newspaper chiefly responsible for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, as it was for the nomination of Alton B. Parker in 1904. Day after day, it seems, the World has been waiting with ears to the windward for some point, some virile, vital expression from its latest presidential jack out of the box on questions of the hour, some solid positive utterance by the candidate, which it could grab and lay about with as a campaign shillelah. It has waited in vain. Rounded periods of dreary drivel, pedagogical commonplaces that might have come out of a third reader and which had about as much relation to issues of the campaign as "It is a sin to steal a pin" has to Metropolitan opera, have been fed to curious crowds and to editors waiting with whetted pens for red hot meteors of inspiration.

Disappointment and disgust are not confined to the World office. "We asked you for bread and you gave us a stone" is paraphrased in Democratic sentiment by "We asked you for meat and you gave us mush." Nauseated with Wilson they turned to Marshall only to find him as aperient of vacuous platitudes as his coadjutor.

It's a hopeless appeal. As well try to seize the elusive tail of a greased pig at a county fair as expect to get anything definite out of Wilson. He was definite enough when he said in his "History of the American People" that "the Chinese are more to be desired as workmen, if not as citizens," than "the coarse crew crowding in at eastern ports"—that is, immigrants from Europe. He was definite enough in saying in the same book that congress had "dealt very harshly" in passing the law excluding Chinese from the United States. He was definite enough in denouncing immigrants from Poland, Hungary and Italy.

Evidently Wilson can speak out if he wants to, and the inference is that he is afraid to. On the issue of a navy powerful enough to defend the interests and uphold the honor of the United States he is silent for fear of offending the Democratic majority in congress opposed to strengthening the navy. On the tariff he is, to quote an old comparison, "neither a man, nor a mouse, nor a long tailed rat," but more like one of those ancient Egyptian monstrosities carved on the mummy cases, with heads looking contrariwise. On one point he is definite—he wants to be president, and he doesn't care much how he gets there. He is willing to slosh through a sea of bosh to the White House, and now that he has the nomination he counts upon the world and the rest of the whangdoodles to follow, whether they like his style or not.

Perhaps they will, notwithstanding grimaces of disgust and protesting cries to speak out.

But the people—they want a man for president.

"PLAYING THE GAME."

Truly, President Taft Does Not Follow System Politically.

That is a criticism often heard of President Taft. It is the professional politician usually who voices it, but often it is repeated by those who are accustomed to take their estimates of public men and their political opinions from others.

Playing the game has been the occupation of time serving politicians from time immemorial. Men who regard politics as a game like to see it played deftly. Other men without fixed ideas on the subject parrot the criticism passed by the experts.

Playing the game in politics necessarily has deceit as its fundamental principle.

The public man who sees developing an issue that might prove embarrassing to him personally, and who manages, by guile, to divert public attention to another, a lesser, but a perfectly safe, issue, plays the game.

The public man who makes public protestations of his enmity toward swollen wealth and then holds secret conferences with the representatives of that wealth, plays the game.

The public man who preaches one code of political morality and practices another plays the game.

The public man who utters sounding but empty phrases, no matter how delightful his diction or how superb his eloquence, plays the game.

The public man who makes promises impossible of fulfillment plays the game.

The public man who puts the acquirement of public favor above ideals of public service plays the game.

Truly, President Taft does not know how to play the game.

He has been reared in an atmosphere of service rather than politics, as we have come to know politics. The thing that has always concerned him is the doing of an act, not the spectacular staging of it, nor the exploitation of it, nor, on the contrary, the concealment of it.

To serve has always been his ideal, not merely to acquire the appearance of serving.

It has been impossible for him to look upon public service as a game. The public's business, as he regards it, is serious business.

There is reason for the belief that the American people as a whole share with him this view. The growing intelligence of the nation is rejecting the idea that the selection of their public servants is merely a sporting proposition.

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ASHAMED OF HER FACE

"I was ashamed of my face," writes Miss Pickard of North Carolina. "It was all full of pimples and scars, but after using D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema I can say that now there is no sign of that Eczema and that was three years ago."

This is but one of thousands of cases in which D. D. D. has simply washed away the skin trouble. D. D. D. cleanses the skin of the germs of Eczema, Psoriasis and other serious skin diseases; stops the itch instantly, and when used with D. D. D. soap the cures seem to be permanent. Nothing like D. D. D. for the complexion.

Trial bottle 25 cents, enough to prove the merit of this wonderful remedy.

We can also give you a full size bottle for $1.00 on our absolute guarantee that if this very first bottle fails to give you relief it will cost you nothing.

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THERE IS NO CASE OF
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD OR SKIN DISEASE
arising from a disordered stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys which

"SEVEN BARKS"

will not materially benefit, or permanently cure; this has been proven for the past 42 years. Ask your parents, or neighbors, about **SEVEN BARKS**, as thousands have testified to its merits. Don't delay to get a 50 cent bottle at your druggist, and start yourself on the road to complete recovery.

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FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

"Rose" Bow to Be The Rage.

Several hundred delegates to the dressmakers' convention made the acquaintance of a new "creation" at Chicago last week. It was the "rose," or wired bow, to be worn on the skirt to catch the long draperies which fashion has decreed must go almost the full length of the dress.

"This decoration is distinctly new," said Miss Laughlin, a director. "It doesn't belong to 1812 or 1850 or any other period. Its purpose is to hold the draperies, but its possibilities as a decoration are many. It probably will be worn as big as a chrysanthemum or a saucer and will be either in harmonizing or contrasting colors. Persons who favor a bright spot on the skirt will have an opportunity to indulge their fancies to the extreme.

"Laces will be distinctly in favor for evening wear this winter. Chiffons will be popular and panne velvets, charmeuse satins and zibelines will be in demand."

The Biggest Trust.

An exchange says the biggest trust on earth is the country newspaper. It trusts everybody, gets cussed for trusting, mistrusted for cussing, and if it busts for trusting gets cussed for busting. There is one way to stop this trust and that is to pay your subscription.

Read "The Repnblican" $1 a year in advance.

Constables as Game Wardens.

"If people who are complaining about violations of the State game laws would only turn to local constables, who are ex-officio game wardens, there would be fewer breaches of the law," said Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, in discussing the usual anteseason reports of illegal shooting.

"The woods are full of game because this has been an excellent breeding season and I think that in some sections of the State the preserves have contributed to the supply," said the secretary. "Whenever there is lots of game there are many reports of illegal shooting. But what can the State do with less than a score of wardens? Sportsmen can help the supply of game by reporting violations to constables and seeing that offenders are punished."

The blackbird season is now on and on October 1 the woodcock season opens, the Hungarian quail season starting on October 15.

U. A. Smith, Bridgeton, had kidney trouble for years, and was so crippled with rheumatism he could not dress without help. He started using Foley Kidney Pills, and says: "I began to get better at once, and now all my trouble has left me and I do not feel that I ever had rheumatism. I rest well all night and tho' 59 years old can now do the work of a man of 35 years. I would like to be the means of others getting benefit from Foley Kidney Pills." Refuse substitutes. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

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Don't be a back number, make your ground produce. The use of LIME will do it. All successful farmers use

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CLAPTRAP BY UNDERWOOD

Tariff Duties Not Paid by Users of American Goods.

HIS ADDRESS SHOULD BE READ

Workers Will Recognize His Distortion of Figures and Facts and Will Not Be Beguiled by It—Shows How Hard Pushed the Democrats Are For an Argument.

It is to be hoped that every American worker in the various industries protected by the tariff will read the address of Mr. Underwood, Democratic leader in the house of representatives, in which he sets forth as taxation the tariff duties on articles in ordinary use. There is nothing novel in the Underwood distortion of tariff figures and facts. It is as threadbare as free trade, as threadbare as the American workingman would soon be if he should allow himself to be beguiled by Underwood and other votaries of the late Confederate constitution into the surrender of Republican protection.

It is true, as Underwood says, that the tariff taxes he describes are imposed on articles such as he describes—woolen clothing, shoes, the tin pail, window pane, carpet, etc., but he is wholly and deliberately wrong and misleading when he says that the duties in question are imposed on or added to the cost of these articles, as used in the ordinary American family.

The tariff tax is imposed on goods manufactured abroad and imported for sale in competition with goods made in America by American workers earning American wages.

The man or woman who is satisfied with the product of American labor—and nine-tenths of the American people are so satisfied—has no tariff tax to pay, and this is shown by the fact that the American article, with its manufacture fostered by protection, is often cheaper in price than the imported would be without paying tariff duties.

The tariff duties prevent excessive imports, which would flood the markets, as imported goods flooded the market under the tariff reductions made by the Democratic Wilson bill of 1894, reducing not only the tariff, but reducing also the demand for American goods and for American labor to make American goods.

Mr. Underwood's statement is cheap claptrap. We had supposed that style of talk too muddy and cobwebbed for further exercise, and the fact that it is again dragged out of the discard proves how hard pushed the free trade Democracy is for something to bolster its waning cause.

FAIRNESS TOWARD NEGROES

Taft's Attorney General Stands for the "Square Deal."

Attorney General Wickersham reflects the broad American spirit of himself and his chief, President Taft, in his splendid fight against the dropping from membership in the American Bar association of his able colored assistant, William H. Lewis. It is needless to say that every supporter of Woodrow Wilson and every sympathizer with Theodore Roosevelt in his refusal to recognize the citizenship of the southern negro, is opposed to Mr. Wickersham in his battle for equal rights and fair treatment for colored Americans.

The action of the executive committee of the Bar association in revoking the election of three colored members, gentlemen of spotless professional standing and excellent personal character, by their local committees, was outrageously, cruelly unjust and ought to be repudiated by every reputable lawyer in the United States. It was a concession to that southern Democratic prejudice which seeks to crush the spirit of manly aspiration in the negro's breast and to tolerate him only as a laborer on the plantations and for the households where his ancestors were slaves. It amounts to an attempt to nullify the constitution of the United States, as amended after the rebellion, by men whose sacred obligation and welcome duty it should be to support that instrument in their every act as lawyers and as citizens.

In their resolute backing of Assistant Attorney General Lewis against the assaults of rank Bourbonism and racial prejudice, President Taft and his attorney general have the godspeed of every American who believes in the principles for which Lincoln died, and who is determined that the sacrifices which the nation offered up on the altar of freedom and equal rights for all shall not have been made in vain.

The Wilson Fall Frost.

The free trade Evening Post publishes a lot of figures to show what would happen if all the states voted the same as Vermont in November.

A two-and-three-makes-five schoolboy could tell the free trade Evening Post that if all the states should vote in November the same way Vermont has voted Taft would have the whole electoral college.

It came early, but it came with a bite to it—the Wilson fall frost. Bryan and Parker were both elected in August and buried under a snowstorm of ballots in November, and Wilson is hurrying to the same snow pile.

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WAVERLY GASOLINE

are the products of more than 30 years' experience. Three brands—

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Power Without Carbon

Waverly gasolines are all refined, distilled and treated—contain no "natural" gasolines, which are crude and unrefined and which carry the maximum of carbon-producing elements.

Waverly Oil Works Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Independent Refiners
Makers of Waverly Special Auto Oil

Making A Good Start

Is half the race—in life as well as in any other competition.

Best start of all for the wage earner is the saving of ever so little from the weeks earnings. Next its depositing in this savings institution and getting the benefit of the 3 per cent interest we pay. Note besides that we pay interest on interests, as well as on principal, after money has been left with us 6 months.

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The First National Bank of Bellefonte has been designated by the Treasurer of the United States a depository for Postal Saving Deposits.

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That our years of experience in the lumbering business from stump to building is an asset to you if you buy from us any kind of building material.

WE ARE SELLING AGENT FOR

PAROID ROOFING

which is the best we know of. Don't forget the name. There are other makes named to deceive the unwary buyer. We alone sell Paroid in Centre Co.

Something New. Hazelwood Flooring.

Ceiling, Wainscoating and Finish, ready to fill and oil. It is beautiful, valuable and durable at less cost than other and less durable wood. We also sell genuine

Red Cedar Shingles

from the Pacific Coast (Not the Michigan White Cedar.)

On same terms and conditions we will furnish building material as low or lower than the mail order houses and you will keep your money circulating at home where you may get some of it back again in course of business.

We have for sale cheap, a lot of used Machinery, Engines, etc. Also shop-soiled Sash Doors, Moulding, etc. Come or write before buying elsewhere.

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Central R. R. of Penna. Train Schedule.

Leave,
Bellefonte for Mill Hall. 7:05 A. M., 2:20 and 6:45 P. M.
Leave,
Mill Hall for Bellefonte, 8:37 A. M., 3:56 and 8:35 P. M.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 25th, 1909 trains will run as follows from the P. R. R. station.

TRAINS TO STATE COLLEGE.

	WESTWARD.	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M
Lv.	Bellefonte	‡ 6.30	‡ 10.15	‡ 2.00
	Coleville	6.35	10.20	2.07
	Morris	† 6.38	.....	† 2.12
	Stevens	† 6.43	.....	† 2.17
	Hunters Park	† 6.46	.....	† 2.21
	Fillmore	† 6.50	† 10.34	† 2.26
	Briarly	† 6.55	.....	† 2.33
	Waddles	7.00	10.45	2.35
	Krumrine	† 7.12	.....	† 2.50
	State College	7.25	11.10	3.20
	Strubles	† 7.27	.....	.....
	Bloomsdorf	† 7.31	.....	.....
	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	3.40

* Daily, ‡ Daily except Sunday. "f" Stop flag

TRAINS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

	EASTWARD	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	
Lv.	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	† 3.20
	Bloomsdorf	† 7.40	.....	.....
	Strubles	† 7.45	.....	3.30
	State College	8.00	11.50	† 5.03
	Krumrine	† 8.07	.....	† 5.00
	Waddles	8.20	12.10	† 5.25
	Briarly	† 8.24	.....	5.27
	Fillmore	† 8.28	12.18	† 5.38
	Hunters Park	† 8.31	.....	† 5.40
	Stevens	† 8.35	.....	† 5.40
	Morris	† 8.37	.....	† 5.40
	Coleville	8.46	12.30	† 5.50
A.	Bellefonte	8.50	12.50	† 4.00

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte to points east and west.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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FOR STOMACH TROUBLE and CONSTIPATION

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Mrs. Bertha Rupp is having a Complete Line of Famous and Perfect Fitting, for all figures,

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and will be glad to have the ladies call and be fitted.

Prices $1.00 and Upward

Mrs. Bertha Rupp
426 East College Avenue,
STATE COLLEGE, - PENNA.

$80,000,000 Lost Annually By Wage Earners.

Dr. Sadler estimates that about $80,000,000 in wages is lost annually to the American people as a direct result of colds. Lost time means lost wages and doctoring is expensive. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound promptly. It will stop the cough, and heal and sooth the sore and inflamed air passages Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Read "The Republican" one dollar a year in advance

Here and There.

Liggetts chocolates are delicious—You can get them at Green's.

George Stevenson, of Waddle, was in town this week attending court.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Jodon are rejoicing over the arrival of a dear little daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harper and little child, returned to Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. J. Brooks, of Curtin, visited over Sunday with friends in Tyrone.

Miss Anne Furst, of Flemington, is a guest of Mrs. A. O. Furst, on West Linn Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bicketts are receiving congratulations on the birth of a chubby little son.

W. G. Tallhelm, of Julian, transacted business and greeted friends in town between trains on Tuesday.

Alexander D. Tanyer, of State College, was among the constables to make returns at court on Monday.

Bud Thompson, of Martha, was looking things over in town on Monday. Bud is for Taft and to the limit.

There's a new miller in town, a little son having been born on Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Wagner.

W. R. Brachbill was among those from Bellefonte to go up to Altoona on Tuesday for the big demonstration.

William T. Miller is this week enjoying a visit with his son, William H., who is employed at Canton, Ohio.

Frank D. Houck, formerly of Bellefonte but now of Philadelphia, was a business visitor in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Musser and son, Harold, of Altoona, visited over Sunday at the W. J. Musser home.

Clarence Kunes, of Blanchard, was an business and social visitor in town between trains last Saturday.

Football Saturday at 2.30 o'clock, at Hughes field—Academy vs. P. R. R. apprentice team from Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Altoona, are being entertained at the Jacob Barlett home on Valentine Street.

Miss Florence Hamilton is this week visiting with friends in Tyrone and also taking in the celebration at Altoona.

Miss Anna Cherry returned home on Monday after a very delightful visit with friends in Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

William O. Knarr, of Howard, transacted business and greeted friends in Bellefonte for a few hours on Saturday.

Mrs. Ross Hickok and children, who spent the summer at the Hastings home here, departed yesterday for Harrisburg.

Henry C. Quigley went up to Altoona yesterday to see the "doings" at the War Governors Conference celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brown are rejoicing over the arrival on Monday of a fine young son at their home on Howard Street.

Rev. Dr. Quimby will have charge of the services in the Bellefonte Reformed church on Sunday morning, next, at 11 o'clock.

Miss Edith M. Zimmerman, of Bellefonte, was on Friday of last week elected to teach the grammar school at South Renovo.

Squire Vinton Beckwith, of Port Matilda, was a business visitor in town on Monday, called here by the convening of court.

Edward L. and sister, Miss Winifred Gates were among those to go to Altoona this week for the War Governors Conference celebration.

Strawbridge & Clothier sal sman will be at the Bush House on Thursday, October 10th, with a full line of coats and suits, for the day only. Aikens.

Isaac Lose, for years located in Bellefonte but now living in Lock Haven, dropped into town on Tuesday evening to look up some of his old cronies.

Miss Emma Aiken departed on Saturday, last, for Philadelphia and New York, where she will inspect the latest models in Women's suits and coats.

The Knights of Columbus will hold a 500 and euchre in their hall on the evening of Thursday, October 10th. A delightful time is in store for all who attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Klinger have removed their household goods from the William Derstine home on Penn Street to one of the Zimmerman properties on Lamb Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mingle and daughters, Misses Helen and Roxanna, returned home on Sunday from Philadelphia. The trip was made in the Mingle touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson have removed their household goods from the Earle C. Tuten property on Penn Street to the Swartz property recently erected on East Bishop Street.

Lauderbach-Barber Company this week received a car load of the finest peaches brought to Bellefonte this year. They were snapped up in a few hours, and at $2.50 per bushel.

Squire W. H. Musser and Abram V. Miller were among the old soldiers from Bellefonte who were in Altoona this week for the War Governors Conference anniversary celebration.

Joseph & Co. in another column of this issue of "The Republican" announce their fall millinery opening, which is always an interesting event to those seeking the very latest styles.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Freeman, of Tyrone, visited on Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Hugh N. Crider, who is home again after undergoing an operation at the Bellefonte hospital.

Harry L. Hutchinson, P. R. R. passenger agent in Bellefonte, made a flying trip to Harrisburg on Sunday, going down on the Gettysburg special and returning home on the evening train.

Upward of 500 persons along the road took in the excursion to Gettysburg last Sunday. No one town had a very large crowd on the train. The run to Gettysburg and return was made in good time.

Dr. W. S. Glenn, of State College, motored to Bellefonte yesterday in a new Pratt—Forty, which he purchased last week. It is one of the prettiest touring cars seen in Bellefonte this year.

Liggetts Orangeade is the great thirst quencher. 5c a glass at Green's.

Professor Ira C. Tilton, a member of the Socialist party, will speak in the Diamond this Thursday evening, September 26th., at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Better Conditions by Political Actions."

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold an exchange in the Racket store, on Saturday afternoon, next, from 2 until 6 o'clock. Home made bread, pies, cakes, etc. will be offered for sale.

Rev. C. W. Winey returned home on Monday from the United Brethren district conference at Windber. He was accompanied by his father, Rev. Menno Winey, of Richfield, Juniata County. The latter remained here for the day, only, departing for home on Tuesday.

Margaret, the little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Hiller, is spending the fall months at the Mrs. M. H. Wilson home, on High Street, and attending the public schools here while the Hiller home, at Chester, is undergoing repairs.

A special meeting of borough Council was held on Monday night, but no business was transacted other than that of approving bills for current expenses. The meeting was made necessary by the lack of a quorum at the regular session on Monday night of last week.

Aaron Woodring, of near Port Matilda, last Friday underwent an operation in the Philipsburg hospital. He is at home again and is getting along nicely. Mr. Woodring is a brother of County Commissioner Jacob Woodring and is a highly respected citizen and a successful farmer.

Edward Daly, who lives on Lamb Street, deserves a medal for giving up $10 which he might easily have pocketed. On Tuursday of last week he found a pocketbook containing $10, and which belonged to Mrs. Albert Stewart, of Ridge Street. As soon as Edward learned the name of the owner he promptly returned the purse. Honesty is always the best policy.

E. J. Williams, of Unionville, has taken the agency for the "Sweeper Vac," the vacuum sweeper which was on exhibition at the grangers picnic. By all who saw it in actual use the sweeper was pronounced a wonderful labor saving device. Mr. Williams has an announcement in another column of this issue of "The Republican" which every housekeeper should carefully read.

Major and Mrs. Robert A. Cassidy, who enjoyed what proved to be a very delightful visit with old friends in Bellefonte and surrounding country, departed on Friday of last week for their home in Canton, Ohio. They will stop off at a number of places before arriving home, spending a part of this week in Altoona for the Centennial Anniversary of the Loyal War Governors' Conference.

Adjutant Newman, Salvation Army officer of Philadelphia, will conduct a special service at the Coleville Union church on Friday evening September 27th, at 8 o'clock. Special music and songs. The Salvation Army will hold a special service on the Diamond every night at 8 o'clock, to be conducted by Adjutant Newman, who will speak in the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon, next, at 3.30 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian chapel in the evening.

General B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, arrived in Bellefonte on Saturday and has been greatly enjoying a visit with his nephew, John M., in town, also with his brother, Dr. Philip S. Fisher, at Zion, and meanwhile finding time to look up the Fishers at Boalsburg. The General's version of his escape from Libby prison never grows old and always forms one of the most interesting features of the annual banquet of the Centre County Association in Philadelphia.

The regular morning train over the Lewisburg road had a brake-down near Paddy mountain yesterday and was almost two hours late in arriving in Bellefonte. This is the train which carries the eastern newspapers and the greater part of the mail for Bellefonte. On the train at the time of the accident were a number of persons who had planned taking the regular morning train here for Altoona. As it was they missed connections and did not get out of Bellefonte until the 1.08 train in the afternoon.

The Repasz band from Williamsport passed through Bellefonte on Tuesday afternoon, bound for Altoona. While the train was in Bellefonte the band played one or two fine selections. It so happened that the coach in which the musicians were traveling was shunted almost out to Spring creek, but the band didn't mind about this one bit and gave its little informal concert just the same. Quite a few persons "followed the band" and enjoyed the concert until the train was ready to pull out.

Mrs. Irvin G. Alexander, of Unionville, was a Bellefonte visitor between trains last Friday. On Tuesday she and Mr. Alexander departed for Philadelphia, where they will remain during the winter. Mr. Alexander's health has been none too good for several months and the trip to Philadelphia is for the purpose of consulting specialists. The Alexanders have a host of friends in and about their home community and it is the hope and earnest wish of all that Mr. Alexander will return in the same vigorous health which he enjoyed in years gone by.

Edmund Joseph visited over Sunday in Bellefote, returning to New York on Monday. On Tuesday he entered the Columbia law school in that city. With his mother, Mrs. Emil Joseph, and brother, Manuel, Edmund spent the summer months in the Adirondacks, although visiting New York on business every few weeks. Manuel has been attending the Peekskill Military Academy during the last few years, but he is now engaged in business with the firm of E. & H. Levy in New York. The Joseph boys are hustlers and are bound to make their mark in the world.

Forest Decker, of Scranton, [illegible] on the Academy football team [illegible] in Bellefonte on Tuesday night and has resumed his studies here. The academy team this year has as a nucleus some of last year's eleven—Seidel, tackle; Bloyle, captain and end; Beatty, end; Hodman, left halfback; Decker, fullback. Dillon and Reese, who were stars on last year's team are this year playing with the University of Pittsburg, making an Academy trio on that team. Smith, another old Academy boy being the third man from here now with Pitt. In the last few days the Pittsburg newspapers have contained numerous favorable comments on the work of these three players.

COURT IN SESSION

(continued from page 1)

Sellers. Defendant waived the finding of the Grand Jury and plead guilty and on request sentence suspended on payment of costs.

The civil list for the first week of court was called over on Monday morning and the following cases disposed of:

John Sebring, Jr., vs. M. D. Kelley, appeal; settled.

F. S. Dunham vs. George T. Bush, appeal; continued.

The list of civil cases for the second week was also gone over and the following cases disposed of:

T. R. Harter vs. Nathan Hough, Emeline Hough, Roy Hough, Oscar Hough and Elmer Hough, being an action in replevin and plea of not guilty, continued owing to another case between the same parties involving the title to the land having been appealed to the Superior Court and not yet argued in said court.

Comm. of Penna. vs. Jeremiah Aumiller and Menassch Aumiller, being an action in trespass, continued under terms of settlement.

Thomas Fishburn vs. College Township, trespass; continued owing to change of pleadings.

W. C. Lingle vs. Gellatly, O'Donald Company, incorporated, assumpsit; continued.

Lamont Hotel and Catering Company, inc., vs. W. Weber, assumpsit; continued.

College Township vs. Thomas M. Fishburn, trespass; continued.

Frank Columbine vs. W. E. Hurley, sheriff, being an appeal from judgment of Justice Schenck at Howard, being an action to recover on two sewing machines of the value of $55 and the case growing out of a writ placed with the Sheriff to collect the judgment in favor of the International Harvester Co. vs. Mollie Miller and the property sold on said writ of execution. The plaintiff alleging that notice had been given to the Sheriff that the said sewing machines were not the property of the defendants in the writ but belonged to him and the defendant, as well as the attorney who represented the writ against Mollie Miller testifying that he had sold only the right, title and interest of the defendant in the writ, which witness for the plaintiff denied. Verdict on Wednesday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $20.00.

George Confer vs. same, Ada Fisher vs. same, being two cases were tried together and before the same jury. The first case being that of Mr. Confer brought to recover for a cupboard, two dozen glass jars, one-half dozen crocks, bed and clothing, lounge and lot of dishes of the value of $31.40. The circumstances of this case and the facts therein as well as in the Fisher case grow out of the same execution, and the claim now before the Court being for more property than was alleged before the Justice all property or the claim therefor was ruled out by the Court excepting the cupboard which the plaintiff alleged was worth $15.00. In the Fisher case claim was made for one incubator, one brooder and one cupboard of the value of $52.00. At the close of the testimony the Court held that there could be no recovery in the Fisher case and submitted the Confer case to the jury. Verdict on Wednesday morning in favor of the defendant in both cases.

The Grand Jury, in its report, recommended a number of repairs at the jail, including repainting and repapering the parlor and northwest room. Sheriff Lee has offered that if the barn doors are put in shape and the paint is furnished him he will paint the barn free of charge and the paint left over placed in shelter.

Comm. vs. Mr. and Mrs. Grant Jones, first count entry with intent to steal, second count, larceny; third count, receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen; prosecutor Jacob F. Kast. Defendant plead guilty on all three counts. Sentence was suspended on Mrs. Jones on condition that she leave the vicinity of Waddle where they have been residing and conduct herself in a proper manner. Sentence was suspended on Mr. Jones on the second and third counts and sentenced on the first count to pay the costs, fine of $1.00 and six months in the county jail.

Comm. vs. Ed Freedman, indicted for skipping a board bill. Prosecutrix Mrs. Andy Stacik. This case is from Clarence and the prosecutrix claim is for 15 hours horse hire at 25¢ per hour, 5 meals at 25¢ per meal, 2 nights lodging at 25¢ per night. At the close of the testimony the Court ruled that the horse hire could not be included in the indictment and nolle prossed that portion. The case then went to the jury and the District Attorney during his argument made some reference to another arrest of the defendant without the same having been proven and on motion of counsel for the defendant a juror was withdrawn and the case continued.

Hotel Changes Hands.

The Hotel Sheffer at Philipsburg changed hands on Saturday, being purchased from Edgar Sheffer, by Frank W. Grebe, W. John Crago and William D. Grebe. Ross Sheffer, who has been managing the hotel, will take charge of the Avondale hotel at Winburne.

Wanted.

Several more girls in Bellefonte Shirt Factory. Experienced operators make from $1.00 to $2.00 per day. Inquire of,

S. D. RAY,
Bellefonte, Pa.

26-3t.

Praises Moose Lodge.

Alexander D. Tanyer, of State College, who represented the Bellefonte Lodge of Moose at the recent convention of the Supreme Lodge in Kansas City, returned home delighted with his trip. He speaks in the highest terms of the personnel of the delegates to the convention, saying that they represented the very best classes of society. Among the delegates, Mr. Tanyer said, were prominent lawyers, financiers and business men from many cities.

Foot Ball Saturday.

The opening football game of the season in Bellefonte will be played on Hughes field on Saturday afternoon, next, at 2.30 o'clock, between the Bellefonte Academy and the P. R. R. apprentice team, of Altoona. The Academy has the material for an exceptionally strong team this year and Saturday's game will afford Bellefonters an opportunity to size up the candidates for positions on the first eleven.

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Little "Bill Raisers"
Look us up in the SATURDAY EVENING POST for Sept. 28 th. You will find good reasons to take advantage of that

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WIRING PROPOSITION
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BELLEFONTE ELECTRIC CO.

Better get your estimate early. Requests are coming in fast.

We Invite Comparison

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Compare and see that the best values for your money in Suits and Overcoats await you here.

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It is so Easy to be Well Dressed

With the finest tailored clothes in existence right at hand there is no excuse for slovenly dress.

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Here in all their perfection of material, design, workmanship and style in the most comprehensive line of clothes we've ever shown.

The opportunity to be faultlessly clad in distinctive clothes at reasonable cost is yours the moment you ask us for

HICKEY FREEMAN CLOTHES.

Which are hand tailored and up to the minute in style.

The quality is moderately priced at $12 to $30.

Montgomery & Co.